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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

EEN CHARLOTTE
T. GAINSBOROUGH, R.A.

CANADA IN LONDON. His Majesty The King enjoys a chat with Secretary of State for External Affairs Lester Pearson at Buckingham Palace during the recent history-making Commonwealth conference.

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THE FRONT PAGE

Symbolism Of The Crown

THE trouble with the Crown as a symbol is that it has for the past seventy-five years been steadily getting less and less to symbolize. "To symbolize" is a transitive verb and requires an object. To the extent to which a thing does not symbolize anything in particular it just does not symbolize. It now symbolizes, according to the latest cables, "the free association of the Commonwealth's independent member nations", which in virtue of their independent membership (an odd collocation of terms, as who should say the leg is independent of the arm and the hand independent of the eye) may be monarchical, republican, theocratic (to let in Dr. Malan's South Africa) or even Communist if one can imagine a Communist state wanting to be thus freely associated with nations clinging to the capitalist heresy. This is a little less than it signified even in the Statute of Westminster, which consequently may have to be repealed or amended to suit the reduced symbolism.

This independent membership is now something which any member can get out of, but which nobody can get into except by the process of promotion from the status of Crown colony. It involves no obligation even to continue to be freely associated, to say nothing of doing anything more practical. It extends far back into a long and glorious past, but nobody can say much about its future. The Crown in this set-up seems to be something in the nature of a vestigial organ like the vermiform appendix, something left over from a previous condition in which it had functions which have now disappeared. There are always people who think that such vestigial organs should be surgically removed.

It is well to remember that in this long process of diminution of the functions and symbolism of the Commonwealth Crown, Canada has always taken a leading part, until lately when it was elbowed aside by Ireland and India. We have been loyal enough to the Canadian Crown; a nation living next door to the world's greatest republic is under less temptation to go republican itself. But when it came to drawing any consequences from the fact that our Crown was also the Crown of India, of South Africa, of Ireland, of Australia, we have confined ourselves to tariff preferences and have usually been pretty cautious even about those.

Is it too soon to begin thinking about making this Commonwealth Crown—which even the Republic of India finds not incompatible with its national independence—into a symbol of something more cohesive, more permanent, more significant, than a mere "free association of independent members"? We shall have to get some more free and independent members to come along with us, and perhaps India and Ireland may not be among them; but who knows? There is a Crown of the United Kingdom, a Crown of Australia and a Crown of New Zealand, there is a Crown of Canada, which is surely more in each of those countries than a mere "symbol of the free association of independent members". Cannot we of these loyal and genuinely monarchical nations, with a real sense of the political tradition of the Anglo-Saxon peoples, draw together in some sort of inner Commonwealth resting as much upon purposes for the future as on common associations and traditions in the past?

The New Leader

THERE can be no question of the ability, or the general devotion to the public interests of the province, of the new leader selected by the Ontario Conservative party at its recent convention. We can seldom remember a time when a provincial party has had a more ample supply of promising leadership material at its disposal, and while we think the delegates made the wisest choice on the available evidence there were at least two other candidates whose selection would have given almost

(Continued on Page Five)

MAKING MODERN MOUNTIES

By Harwood Steele

THE best, longest, toughest, most varied police training course on earth surely must be the course given recruits of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

As good and long and tough as in Dad's day (he had helped train the "Originals)? Either Regina or Rockcliffe (outside Ottawa), both training centres, could answer that one. Here I was now, at Regina, seeking that answer.

Good long and tough the course would certainly have to be—and varied—since the modern Mounted Policeman undoubtedly tackles the toughest, most varied police job in the world. Today he trails an Eskimo murderer through Arctic wastes, tomorrow brings a microscope into action against a city killer, the day after guards a crowned head, and in between traps a grain-thief, recovers a lost child, collects taxes. His Force deals with the Criminal Code and Federal Statutes of the third largest country in the world, ranging from Latitude 41.41 N. almost to the North Pole, through temperatures of from 70 below to 100 above zero. It also polices six of Canada's provinces, has branches for national security and scientific detection, an aviation section, a "Navy" (for Preventive Service), uses horses, sled dogs, police dogs, aircraft, ships, canoes and all kinds of motor transport.

Recruits for all that must be good too, as the official requirements make clear: British subjects resident in Canada; age not less than 18 years and not more than 30 years; unmarried; height not less than 5 feet 8 inches in socks; weight, between 5 feet 8 inches and 6 feet 1 inch, not more than 185 pounds, or, if over that height not more than 200 pounds; able to pass a rigid medical examination and to produce not only proof of education up to at least graduation from Grade 8 but of first-class moral character—moreover they must be ready to engage for five years. But there are numerous advantages: pay in the ranks starting at $3.50 and rising to $5.75 a day; the chance of promotion even to the dizzy heights of Commissioner in command; "all found"; 21 paid days of leave a year; a life pension after 20 years of satisfactory service; many privileges for his wife if he marries after joining; and the certainty of obtaining a position of trust on retirement to civil life. The modern Force offers a real career, attracting about 6,000 applicants annually—of whom only about 10 per cent make the grade.

FOLLOWING scarlet riders on beautiful black horses, I passed through a wide gateway over which gleamed the Royal Crown and the Force's proud motto "Maintiens le Droit" (Maintain the Right), into an area of greensward and fine brick buildings, where orders cracked, feet tramped. In the Administrative office, the Post Adjutant handed me the training programme.

"It's in two parts, covering a total of six months and 60 subjects. In addition, we put the men through Riding School as early as we can. Let's walk round. Where'll we start?"

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(*Continued on page* 20)

—Photographs. courtesy R.C.M. *Police*

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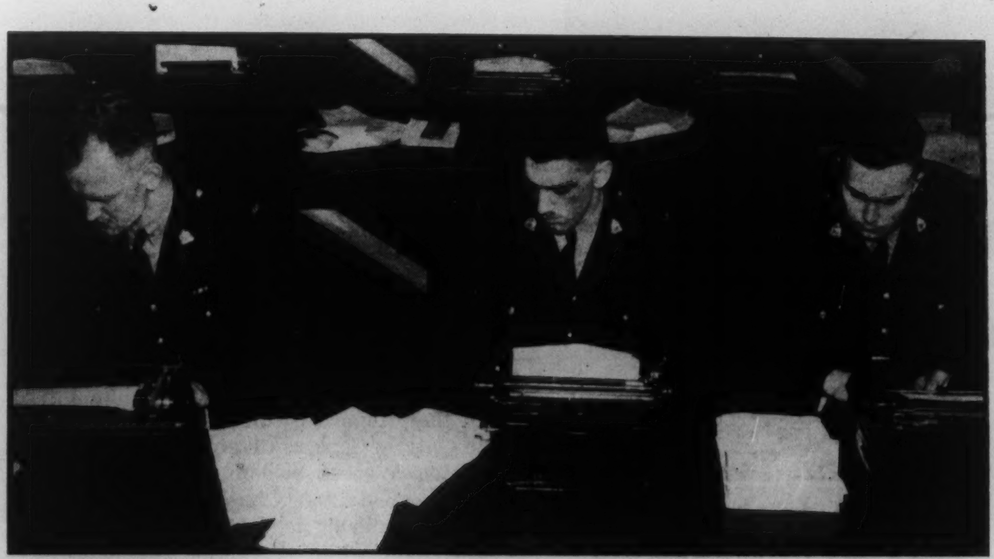

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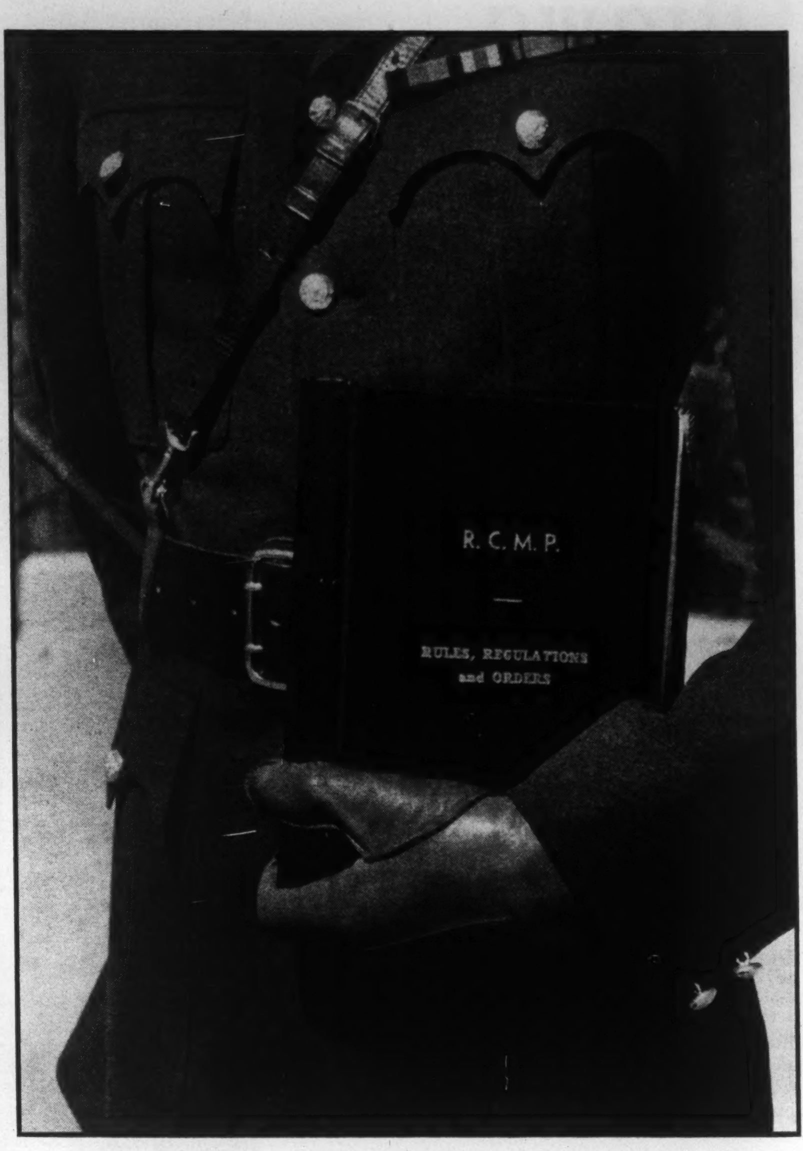

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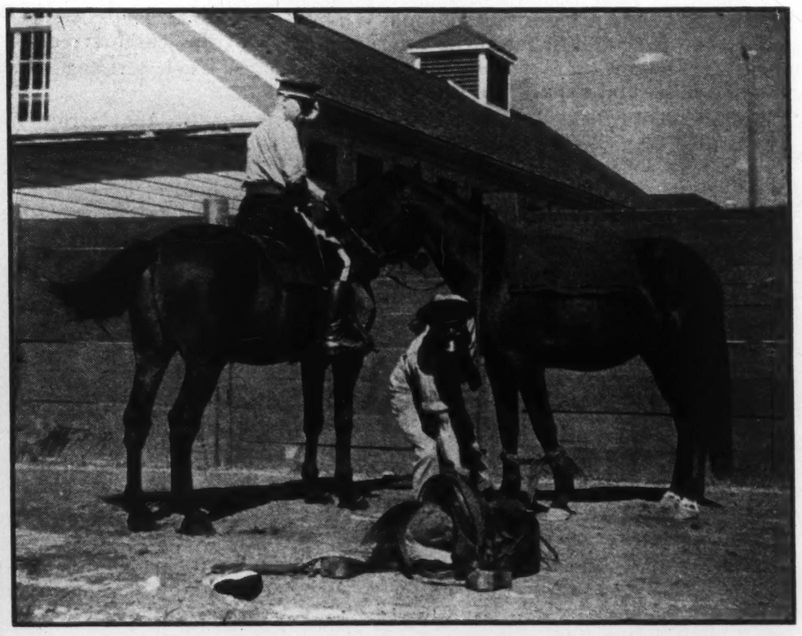

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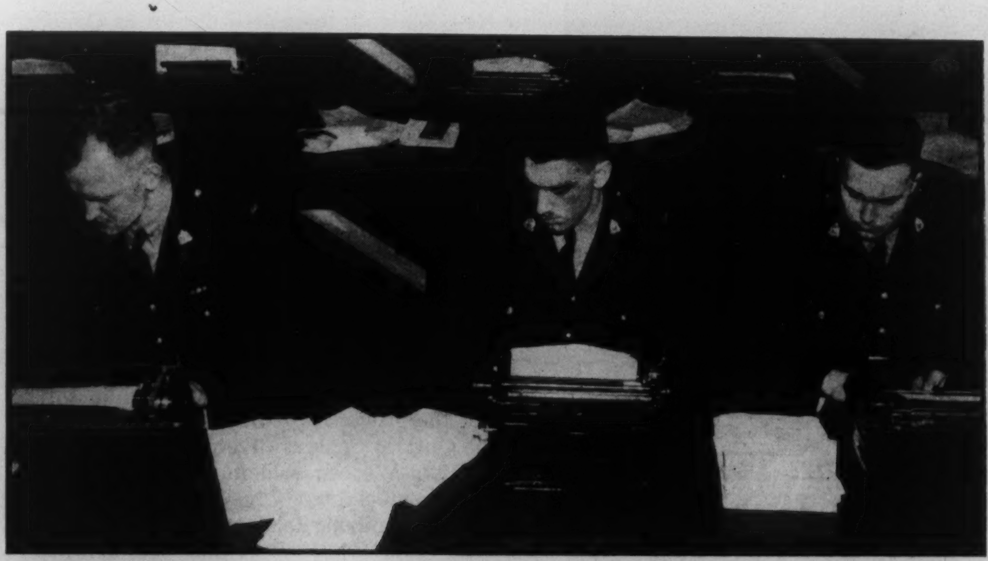

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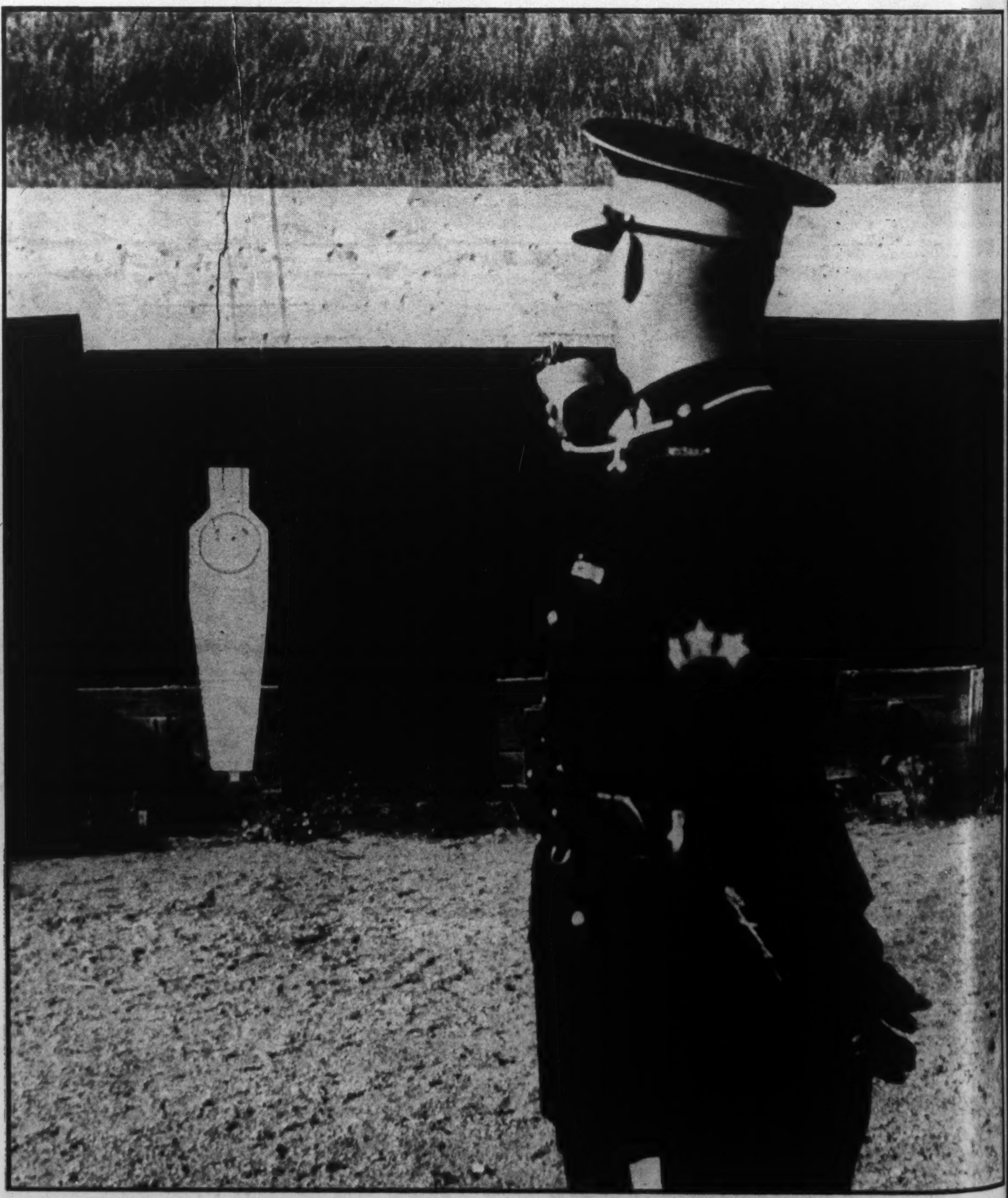

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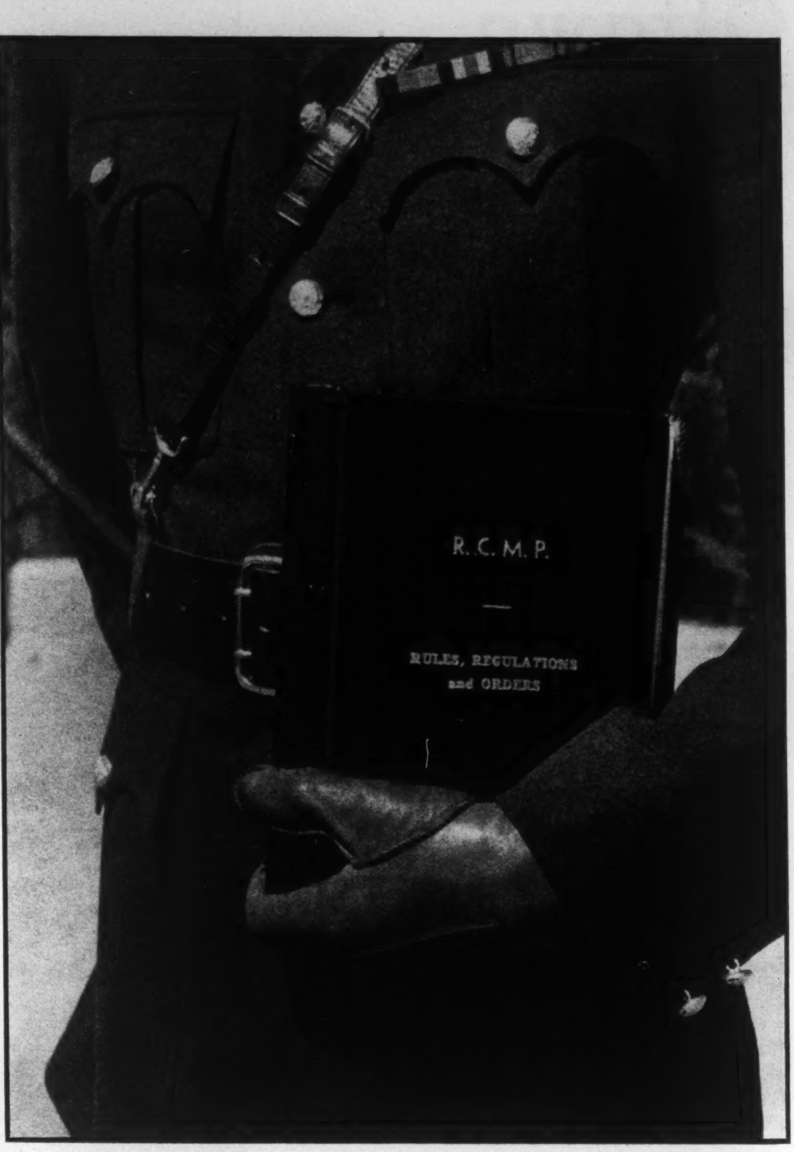

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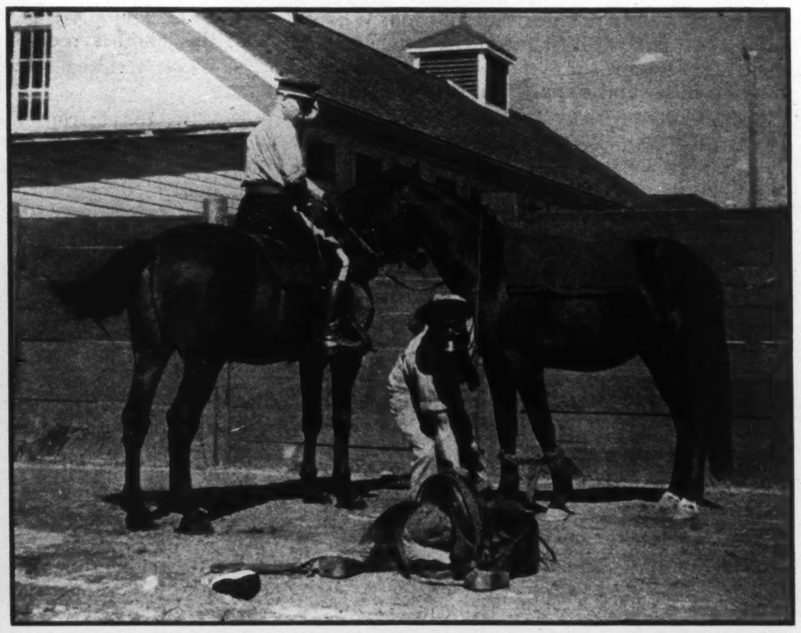

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Ottawa View

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

Last Of The Twentieth

Drama And Suspense In House Before Undramatic Finish

THE final hours of the Twentieth Parliament expired tamely enough and yet there were elements of drama and suspense hovering actively about the scene. For one thing, when the House of Commons is moving toward an immutable deadline, and there are still a score of absolutely essential matters to be attended to, the spectator from the Gallery cannot help wondering how on earth the House is going to squeeze all the delicate and complicated procedures of first, second and third readings, going in and out of committee, voting supply, obtaining the approval of the Senate, and the rest of it, into the few hours still remaining.

In a way it is a bit like the problem of packing one's personal possessions into a trunk as one leaves on a long journey. One looks at the space still left in the trunk, and then at the absurdly large pile of absolutely necessary objects still waiting to be put in. In the end, one jumps on the top and grimly forces the clasp shut—and the miracle is done. In the same way Parliament jams a formidable pile of last-minute votes and bills into the dying hours. It is certainly no way to run a legislature, but human nature being what it is, it seems to be inescapable. At any rate it has been going on at Ottawa ever since I came here 20 years ago and I see no sign of reform.

But one way in which the analogy of the trunk breaks down completely is that there you are dealing with static and lifeless objects, whereas the House of Commons is filled with unpredictable human beings, who, under the stimulus of an exciting moment like dissolution, and with the reins of party discipline beginning to hang loose, are capable of upsetting the whole carefully loaded apple-cart at any moment. Take the situation in the House on the Friday night before dissolution. When it met at 7.30 p.m., it still faced the international wheat agreement, the Atlantic Pact, a series of pipe-line bills, and supply for the operation of federal government over the next four months, —a program which under normal pressure should have been good for at least three or four days of debate. And yet it was proposed, if possible, to compress all this into the three hours between 7.30 p.m. and 10.30 p.m. on Friday night.

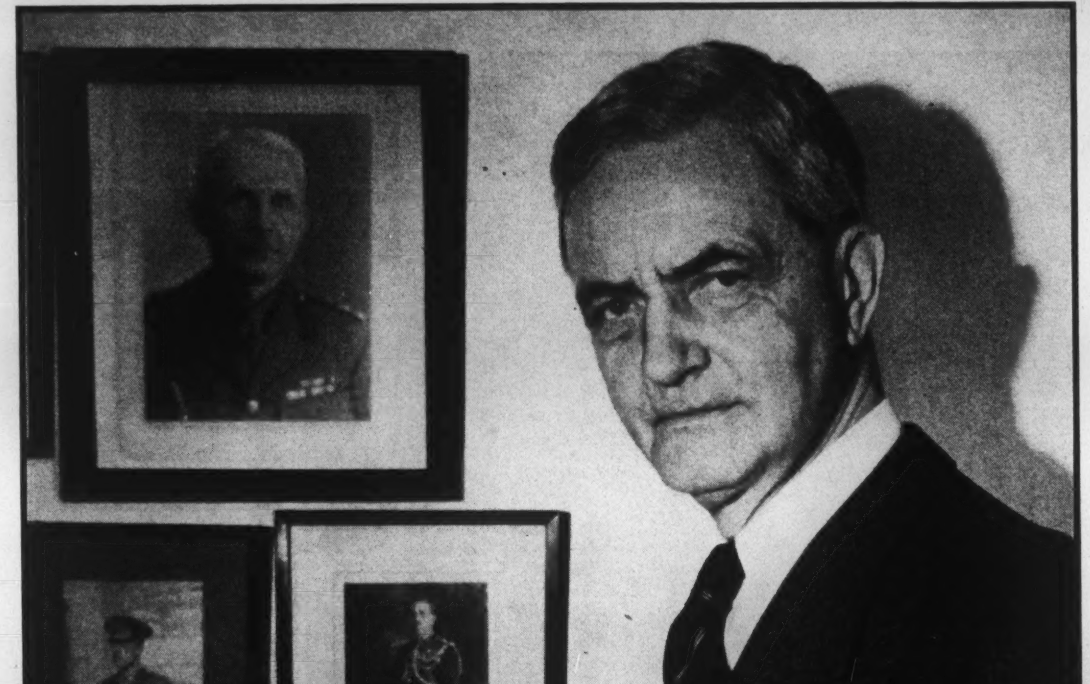
At 5.30 p.m. Friday, it looked as though the Progressive Conservatives were at any rate going to block voting supply, as they had every right to do if they felt they should. A few private members could have ditched any further progress on any of the legislation, had they been so disposed. Even when the four party leaders—St. Laurent, Drew, Coldwell, and Low—looked as though they had the situation under sound control Rodney Young of Vancouver jumped up and harangued the House, threatening to precipitate a general debate on the Atlantic Treaty, or socialism, or some other lively topic. Then Jean Francois Pouliot arose, and, remembering previous experiences, one resigned oneself to a lengthy and spirited contribution. "Tommy" Church, frequently a feature performer in these tense, last-minute crises, was not in the House. But until nearly midnight Friday anything still seemed possible. Then, as so often happens, all talk and resistance abruptly collapsed, and with all the major business surprisingly taken care of, after a fashion, Parliament undramatically dissolved.

•

Among The Fallen?

Sense of Melancholy Is Felt As Members Face Electors

THERE is about every dissolution a pervading sense of melancholy and nostalgia, much more marked, of course, among the Commoners than the members of the Red Chamber, who are sure that, unless they are meantime summoned to a still loftier scene, they will be back again at Ottawa in the fall. Every election takes its toll of members, and among the fallen are usually some who have served for many years on Pariament Hill. These people come to Ottawa from the far ends of Canada and in time it moulds and shapes their attitude and personality. Some greet dissolution with calm confidence in the knowledge that they cannot possibly be beaten by any conceivable candidate or party. But others are uncomfortably conscious of the hurdles to be overcome. They may not even win their convention: if they do, they will still not be sure of election until the last returns come in on the night of June 27.



—Photo by Bowley

RETIRING THIS WEEK, after service under twelve Commandants, is Professor William Reginald Pritchett Bridger, head of the English Department of the Royal Military College. In addition to his wealth of friendships Professor Bridger is famed for the careful record he has kept of every ex-cadet and for his editorship of the R.M.C. Review (Log of the Stone Frigate). He leaves a library grown to 21,600 volumes.

Quite apart from the feelings of those who are still in the prime of their political activity, there are always a few who, for reasons of health, or because of domestic or constituency affairs, have decided not to contest the coming election; and who, in all probability, will never be seen on Parliament Hill again.

Dissolution this year was, of course, of special significance to two of the four leaders in the House. For M. J. Coldwell and Solon Low, the issues are not so great. The chances are both of them will be back with followings not so different from those present in the House when parliament dissolved. But for the Hon. L. S. St. Laurent, a prime minister by succession but not yet by popular endorsement, the election means a great deal. And for George Drew it means most of all. A victory means the highest prize in the gift of the Canadian people: a serious defeat means a lethal blow to party hopes and his own personal ambitions.

•

Among Those Present

A Bare Handful Of Survivors From King's First Session

THE heavy toll which time and elections take from parliamentarians stands out when one contemplates the roster of those present in the last days of the 20th Parliament. If Mr. Mackenzie King, spending his final hours in the House of Commons, had bothered to count up how many of those still listed on the House of Commons attendance sheet had come in with him in his first session as Prime Minister back in 1921, he would have found only half a dozen: George Black, "Chubby" Power, "Tommy" Church, "Joe" Harris, "Bill" Irvine, and Mark Senn, the latter because of ill-health unable of recent months to attend.

Not, of course, that the House of Commons of 1921-26 has already vanished from the face of the earth. A considerable number of them, indeed, are still to be found on Parliament Hill, but in what Commoners call "the other place": Senators A. L. Beaubien, A. B. Copp, T. A. Crerar, William Duff, W. D. Euler, J. F. Fafard, G. B. Jones, J. H. King (Speaker of the Senate), James Murdock, John E. Sinclair, E. C. St. Pere, W. H. Taylor, Thomas Vien—all survivors of the first Mackenzie King session of Parliament.

And, of course, some of them are still active in business or political life in other parts of Canada, people like Harry Stevens, Arthur Meighen, Agnes Macphail, Leon Ladner, Henry Spencer, George Coote and Milton Campbell. There are judges like Lucien Cannon and E. R. E. Chevrier; one or two are retired civil servants today. But even so, when one has gone over the list, it is a melancholy reminder of how fast the new generations forget even the leading actors of an earlier age. After June 27 there will be many new faces, and most of the old ones will be soon forgotten.

•

What Is The Issue?

Nothing Sensational Offered As Nation Goes To Polls

IN great contrast to some earlier dissolutions of parliament, there was no sense last week either of a paramount issue between the contenders for re-election, or of a great national tide of opinion setting in, either to bring back the present government by an overwhelming majority, or to overthrow the St. Laurent government by a mighty swing in the other direction. If there is one really powerful popular sentiment at work, it must be essentially a feeling that "it is time for a change," and so far there is no evidence that this inclination is powerful enough to do much damage to the Liberals.

In 1930, there had been a catastrophic break in the stock market, a winter of fairly widespread unemployment, and a crop failure on the prairies; and the fluent dynamic figure of R. B. Bennett promising to cure unemployment or perish in the attempt, to make tariffs fight for the people, to "blast our way" into the markets of the world made a profound appeal to the Canadian voters. In 1935 there was a resurgence of Liberalism and everyone knew the Conservative party was doomed as soon as the election was called. In 1940 and 1945 the government went to the people with such an overwhelming representation in the House that even a wide swing of opinion would hardly unseat the Ministry.

This time it is different. The Liberals hold office by a very slender margin, and the Conservatives have been revitalizd by a new leader and a new spirit. But there is no dramatic or sensational issue, and the likelihood is that much will turn on the calibre of the individual candidates and most of all on the personality of the two main leaders. It does not look now as though either Dominion-Provincial relations or charges of centralization under a top-heavy bureaucracy will stand the wear and tear of a two-months' campaign.

Passing Show

INVISIBLE weavers report that cigarette burns have replaced moths as the chief cause of holes in clothes. Well, anyhow, cigarettes are more fun than moths.

•

It's a funny coincidence that the most left-wing unions are all in the most essential industries.

•

Faith can still move mountains, or at least general elections can move mountain differentials.

•

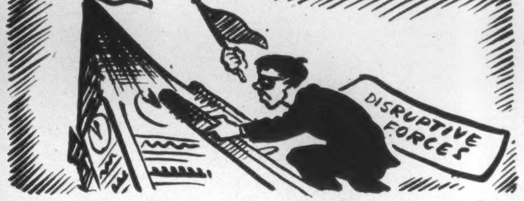
Wonder if the Royal Commission on Prices investigated the price of royal commissions.

•

Funny; we wage war, but we content ourselves with paging peace.

•

Perhaps one day we shall have a new Canadian flag. Meanwhile let's be sure we keep the one we've got.



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A Communist spy is said to have entered Canada disguised as a Greek Orthodox priest. Which reminds us that some of our own Communists have been living here for years disguised as orthodox clergymen of various denominations.

•

"The Australian government's action in ordering the deportment of a woman with a large family aroused public outcry." — Winnipeg *Free Press.*

Even women with large families should be allowed to look after their own deportment. It's one of the few privileges women have.

•

Footnote to the "Age of Gold" Suite

If it's only in Russia there's true democracy—
  If only in Russia the people think—
If the only composers are Khatchaturian
  And Shostakovitch, then strike me Pink!

J. E. P.

•

As we understand the *Globe and Mail* about the early election, the government is so terrified of being thrown out that it wants to be thrown out as soon as possible.

•

Lucy says the idea that a pyramid can't fall down doesn't extend to a pyramid club.

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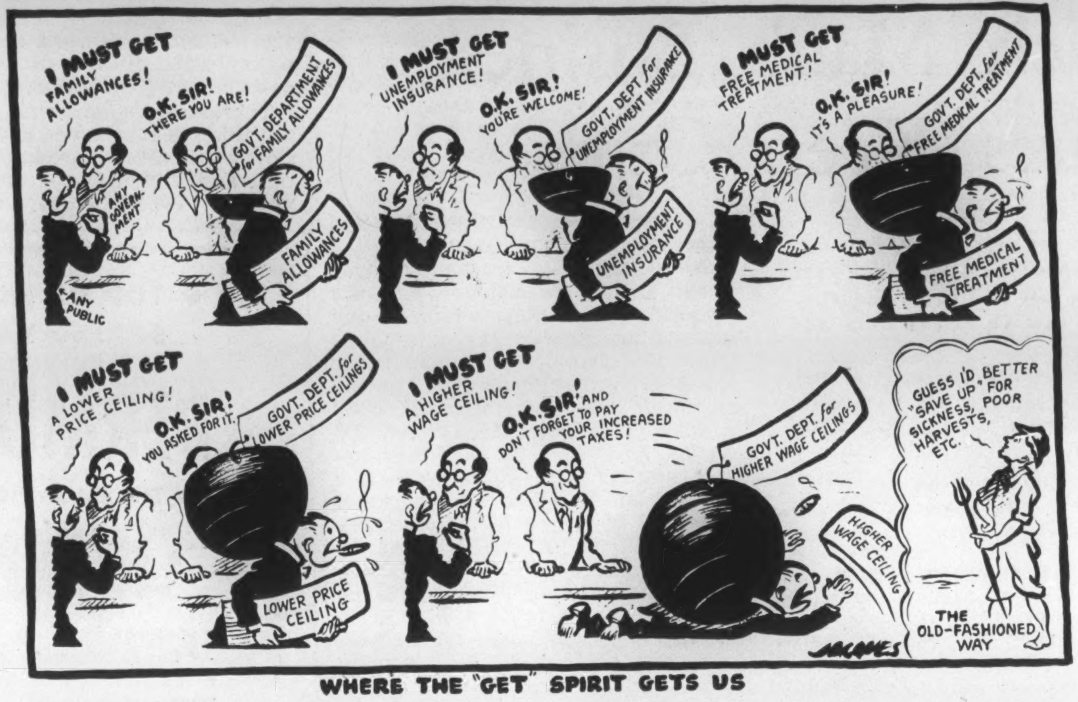


I MUST GET FAMILY ALLOWANCES!
O.K. SIR! THERE YOU ARE!
GOVT. DEPARTMENT for FAMILY ALLOWANCES
ANY GOVERNMENT
FAMILY ALLOWANCES
ANY PUBLIC
I MUST GET UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE!
O.K. SIR! YOU'RE WELCOME!
GOVT. DEPT for UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
I MUST GET FREE MEDICAL TREATMENT!
O.K. SIR! IT'S A PLEASURE!
GOVT. DEPT. for FREE MEDICAL TREATMENT
FREE MEDICAL TREATMENT
I MUST GET A LOWER PRICE CEILING!
O.K. SIR! YOU ASKED FOR IT.
GOVT. DEPT. for LOWER PRICE CEILINGS
LOWER PRICE CEILING
I MUST GET A HIGHER WAGE CEILING!
O.K. SIR! AND DON'T FORGET TO PAY YOUR INCREASED TAXES!
GOVT. DEPT. for HIGHER WAGE CEILINGS
HIGHER WAGE CEILING
GUESS I'D BETTER "SAVE UP" FOR SICKNESS, POOR HARVESTS, ETC.
THE OLD-FASHIONED WAY

WHERE THE "GET" SPIRIT GETS US

The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

as much satisfaction. One helpful circumstance is that the party has been in office for a considerable time, has given the province competent administration, has had in the last few years to face able opposition, and has thus afforded its chief men a chance to show what they can do in responsible positions and to develop the skill and experience without which mere political instinct does not get very far.

It is to be regretted that the leader takes his post at a moment when the Charitable Gifts Act is very much in the public mind. No prestige was acquired by any member of the party in the debates on that measure, and certainly none by those who had to carry the chief burden of the defence of it. We are certain that the insiders in the party who were responsible for forcing that measure through during the leadership interregnum had no idea of the amount of public suspicion and distrust that it was destined to cause. (We do not include any of the members of the present cabinet among those insiders.) The fact that the insiders considered it necessary to get the measure put through during an interregnum was in itself a strong added ground for that suspicion, since it suggested that they feared that a strong leader once established in office would be able to resist their pressure. There was of course no possible *legitimate* ground for haste in regard to the retroactive operation of the Act, whatever justification there may have been for its enactment for effect upon future trusts. None of the things which it requires the Atkinson Foundation to do have to be done for seven years; its whole purpose could have been just as well attained by deferring the retroactive feature until next year and making the term of grace six years instead of seven.

The real authors of the measure were however perfectly well aware that no legislation destroying the Atkinson will could ever be put through the House in that manner, and the destruction of the Atkinson will was their main objective. If the Bill had been put through this year without the retroactive effect no future session would ever have passed a measure making it retroactive; and if the whole Bill had been deferred for a year it is highly probable that no session would ever have passed it at all, and quite certain that no session would have passed it with retroactive effect. The reasons for haste were wholly in the political situation, and not at all in any urgency of any public problem.

The public would have more confidence in the strength of character of the new leader if he had been able to resist these pressures; but on the other hand it is fairly certain that if he had resisted them he would not be the new leader. Now that he is installed in office the best thing he can do is to seize every opportunity to show that he is a man who makes up his own mind. The public will judge him much more by the quality of his actions than by the eloquence of his assurances that nobody else makes it up for him.

Election Arguments

SOME of the arguments which are evidently going to be extensively used in the coming national campaign do not appear to us to be entitled to much weight with serious-minded people. If we were convinced that the Liberal party ought to be removed from office, and still more if we were convinced that the Conservative party ought to be put in office, we should not be deterred from voting Conservative by the allegation of Mr. St. Laurent—and many others—that the Liberal party alone can secure an over-all majority in the next House of Commons.

In the first place the statement that no other party can secure such a majority falls short of being an assurance that the Liberal party can do so—an achievement which we regard as very far from certain. In the second place the statement that Mr. Drew cannot secure an over-all majority does not by any means extend to the much more drastic statement that he cannot effect a combination which would give him a majority. What the elements of that combination would be and how long he could hold it together are interesting subjects for speculation; but the ability of a prime minister with the seals of office in his possession to hold together somewhat discordant elements is often quite amazing—and in a country like Canada it is an excellent thing that it should be so.

In many ways we can imagine no more valuable experience for the Conservative party—valuable for the country as well as for the party—than that of holding office with the aid of a strong group of anti-Liberal French members. For one thing it would teach the English-speaking members of the party the importance of discipline, a subject on which they have been almost uninstructed since Sir John A. Macdonald. (Mr. Bennett used the wrong methods, though he tried hard. Sir Robert Borden exercised very little control before attaining power, and had no trouble after attaining it, because for the first three years he had the prestige of an almost unexpected victory, and after that the country was at war.) If the party is incapable of coming to terms with a French delegation it is important that the country should know it, and there could be no better way of finding out than to have it try to run a government dependent on such a combination for three years or so.

But anyhow the Canada-doesn't-want-coalitions argument works both ways. It being far from sure that the Liberals can get a working majority by themselves, the result if they fall short of it but have a majority with the C.C.F. added must be a coalition of Liberals and Socialists, and that is a prospect which in the present state of domestic and world affairs causes us no pleasure whatever.

Mauve But Magnificent

SOME of our readers may remember that when the revival of "Lady Windermere's Fan" was playing in Canadian cities there was some discussion of the correctness of the "business" of the reception scene when the male characters bring their opera hats, duly folded, into the drawingroom. We refrained from participating in that discussion because of lack of convincing evidence one way or the other; but we are now delighted to bear testimony to the impeccable authenticity of the performance. In "Fin de Siècle", an anthology of the 'nineties edited by Neville Wallis (Longmans Green, $3), there are several du Maurier cartoons, in two of which the male characters are most conspicuously carrying their hats, in exactly the same manner as the ladies carry their fans, in crowded drawingrooms full of people in evening dress. Some postgraduate student of social history should do a thesis on the origin, duration and causes of this astounding custom.

The anthology includes an essay by the novelist A. F. Wallis on du Maurier as a recorder of his times, an admirable collection of short prose and verse items of the period, and some of the most famous drawings of Beardsley, Nicholson and Beerbohm. They marked the end of much more than a mere century, but what a glorious end it was!

"Apartheid" Policies

THE Toronto evening newspapers are engaged in a most enjoyable dispute about the proper way to deal with Negroes in South Africa, in which they are not likely to do any useful service to the cause, since they are both right in their particular contention, and both wrong in their estimate of the real nature of the problem. South Africa is industriously trying to convince the world that "apartheid" (which is an expression denoting a particular policy of segregation with some special South African ingredients), is the only way of protecting the native races and is adopted for that reason. The *Star* is opposed to "apartheid" on somewhat idealistic grounds, and the *Telegram* favors "apartheid" because the *Star* is opposed to it.

It is perfectly true that the vast majority of South African natives are incapable of making much of their lives in conditions of free modern economic competition. But it is unfortunately also true that the white man has left them far too little land, of too little productive power, to enable them to make anything at all of their lives if confined to their segregated areas, and it is also true that the white man induces them to leave those areas whenever he sees a profit in exploiting their cheap labor. An "apartheid" policy honestly designed for the good of the native and honestly carried out would probably be excellent. There is absolutely no evidence that the Malan policy is either so designed or will be so carried out.

The McCullagh Mind

WE HAVE been devoting a considerable amount of time lately—as what serious student of Canadian public affairs has not?—to the question of the workings of the mind of Mr. C. George McCullagh. For this we make no apology; it is not a private mind. It is inevitable that people should be interested in the minds of the men who govern them, and especially of those who cannot be unseated from their governance by any uprising of the popular will. Mr. McCullagh does not owe his power, as politicians do, to the ascendancy of a party; he was just about as powerful in Ontario when the Hepburn Liberals occupied the Queen's Park offices. He will not cease to be powerful if Mr. Frost should lose a general election.

Our present interest is in what led Mr. McCullagh to support the Charitable Gifts Act and thereby to upset the provisions of the will of the late Joseph Atkinson. That is an important question; for the Charitable Gifts Act is the most ruthless use of the legislative power that we can remember witnessing in Ontario, and our memory goes a long way back, and the Charitable Gifts Act would not have been passed if Mr. McCullagh had opposed it. So the question we are asking ourselves is in effect, what process in Mr. McCullagh's mind led to the tearing up of Mr. Atkinson's will? And that is a question with which history will be entitled to concern itself, for that act of tearing gave an impulse to the movement against property rights in Canada which far exceeds anything that has been done for it outside of Saskatchewan and Alberta. (The proponents of the measure were perfectly right in saying that the Socialists and Communists had no logical reason for opposing it, but it was an odd argument to proceed from people who claim to be deadly enemies of Socialism and Communism.)

And we have arrived at certain conclusions on the question. The first one is that the damage done to the cause of property rights would not be any deterrent in Mr. McCullagh's mind, and indeed probably never presented itself to him at all. That sort of thing is a matter of general principles, and Mr. McCullagh's mind does not work on general principles, it works on particular cases. This is a fact which adds greatly to his power, and adds also greatly to his dangerousness; for particular cases are never merely particular, they always have general effects.

The second conclusion is that Mr. McCullagh's positive motive is not a desire to advance the business interests of his own newspaper, the *Telegram*, but a conviction that the *Star's* politics are dangerous and ought to be suppressed. That was not an uncommon conviction in Toronto even in Mr. Atkinson's lifetime. The customary method among big businessmen for suppressing dangerous political opinions is of course the purchase of the vehicle of expression, and part of the indignation against Mr. Atkinson was due to the fact that everybody knew that he would not sell the *Star*. When it was found that he had provided against its being sold even after he was dead the indignation of those who had figured that some day they or their friends would be able to buy it knew no bounds; but even so it is most unlikely that anything would have been done about it if the characteristic McCullagh audacity had not injected itself into the situation. And we believe that Mr. McCullagh is confident that in breaking the Atkinson will and preventing the Atkinson policies from dominating the *Star* for more than seven years he is doing the state some service. We also believe that he is very gravely and dangerously wrong, but we have no hope of persuading him of that or indeed of anything else.

Election Issues

NO PARTY, we think, has ever fought a Dominion election on the issue of provincial rights. Certainly no party has ever fought a provincial election on the issue of Dominion rights. The nearest approach to an exception that we can think of is the Manitoba School Question in the first Laurier election, and there the issue was between the Conservatives who proposed to discipline Manitoba and Laurier who proposed to persuade her. It was not an issue of rights so much as of wise policy in the use of them.

We do not think provincial rights will be made an issue to any great extent by the Conservatives in the coming federal election. That election has to be fought not only in Quebec and Ontario, but also in the "poorer" provinces, and everything said in the campaign will awaken echoes from the Avalon Peninsula to Vancouver Island.

Mr. Drew has now been in federal life for some months, and has concerned himself with provincial rights only to defend his provincial utterances against what he regards as misinterpretation. The main accent of his federal speeches has been on bureaucracy, the drift to regimentation, and the state of Canada's military preparedness. These we think will be the main issues presented by the Progressive Conservative candidates during the next few weeks. They are legitimate fighting ground, and the party is certainly in a better fighting spirit than it has been in for many years.

So far we have not seen the slightest reference to any tariff question in the party argumentation, and it seems possible that this is ceasing to be a party issue. On the other hand there are signs that the Conservative newspapers will stress the indications of a coming decline in Canada's export trade, but without much detail as to what they think ought to be done about it. The method by which Newfoundland was admitted to the Dominion will probably not be further discussed except in Quebec, where the Labrador boundary will continue to be a grievance.

But bureaucracy will be the main topic of electioneering eloquence, and the bureaucrats should certainly be trembling in their shoes.

Lock the Stable Door Anyway

("Painting is one of the best solutions for juvenile delinquency and a powerful medium for spiritual uplift, according to Omer Joachim Luneau, artist."—Toronto *Star*, April 25.)

DO YOU know of a family that lives on your street
Whose brat you would cheerfully grab by the seat
And count your particular heaven complete
To beat and to beat and to beat and to beat?
A really bad actor, corrupt malefactor,
A *magna cum laude* intractable rowdy,
A ne'er-on-the-level promiscuous devil,
In vile language fluent, a competent truant,
A street-roaming toughie an' lawbreaking ruffian,
Lover of hellin', incipient felon,
All pouch-eyed and haggard from gambling (the blackguard),
To labor unwillin', an impudent villain,
A boy you can't go for, so lazy a loafer
The easiest task'll discourage the rascal?
Too bad. They'd have reared an exemplary saint
If they'd only encouraged the youngster to paint.

J. E. P.

Television a Rich Man's Business; Small Millionaires Keep Out!

By JEAN TWEED

Is television in Canada being oversold by its sponsors? Within a year or so Canadians are going to have to support a new and costly industry. Where is the money coming from, and what can we expect from this new medium?

After a detailed investigation Jean Tweed reports on some of the answers. This is the first of two articles on television by this SATURDAY NIGHT reporter and radio commentator. She says Canadian television will be a slow development.

The second article will deal with television programming from the points of view of producers, artists and public. Situations normal on stage and screen present new complexities in television.

THE excitement of television has finally percolated into Canada. Canadian interests are shuttling back and forth between Canada and the United States, Canada and Britain to learn what the new medium is all about. Unions are settling down to draft minimum rates. Public control or private control may well become a political issue in the coming election. Set manufacturers are setting up in Canada (both British and American interests) and already Canadians are buying their first receivers. Optimists are predicting a billion-dollar industry within ten years; pessimists predict the immediate downfall of radio and an economic bust in the Canadian advertising business.

It is extremely easy to take either opinion and make out a plausible case, complete with facts, figures and estimates. However, to the dispassionate observer, it seems that there is far too much shouting, and far too little fact-facing. Canadian television will no doubt follow the same gradual path that Canadian radio did. And for the same reasons . . . small population with widely scattered centres. When we realize that there is not yet a complete system of telephone cables across this country, the impossibility of nation-wide television by co-axial cable ($16,000 per mile!) is easily recognized. Nor will a system of relay transmitters be economically possible for many, many years. And the experience of the United States is that network programming is a "must" before television-set buyers will invest their money. As far as advertisers are concerned the important factor is coverage. And it would seem that Canadian coverage is doomed to be quite small for a number of years.

Radio Dead in Three Years?

It may well be that eventually television will completely replace radio as we now know it. In a recent magazine article a United States authority predicted the death of radio within three years. A B.B.C. spokesman made a similar prediction. But this process will take far longer in Canada than in either of the two more-populated countries. Those Canadians who enthuse over the future of television based on the United States example neglect to add that the United States expects to have more than 19,000,000 sets in operation by the end of 1953. That means more television receivers than the total population of Canada.

Right now in the New York area there are more set-owners than there are homes within a 40-mile radius of Toronto. To date 415,000 sets have been installed in the New York area. The number of homes (rural and urban) within forty miles (good reception area) of Toronto is 362,499 and within the same radius of Montreal 352,300. One company's private estimate is that, as far as it can see now, the peak coverage in all of Canada will be 71,500 receiving sets.

Cannot Compare with U.S.

A few more figures illustrate that, as a business, Canadian television cannot hope to compare with United States television. The estimated budget *for television alone* in 1949 by U.S. advertisers is $25,000,000, and their total budget in all media (radio, magazines, newspapers etc.) is over three billion dollars. Canadian total advertising is lucky if it hits $32,000,000 this year. The four top television advertisers in the United States have over $1,000,000 budgets each for 1949 television. Unfortunately Canada has just not got that kind of advertiser.

And despite all this money being channelled into television, there is not yet one TV station of the 64 presently operating in the United States which has shown a profit. The figures for 1948 television according to Wayne Coy, chairman of the U.S. Federal Communications Commission, are: aggregate revenues of approximately $8,700,000, aggregate expenses of $23,600,000, and losses of almost $15,000,000!

So what? say the enthusiasts. Great Britain manages to finance elaborate television without any advertising revenue at all. Quite true. But that doesn't make it any cheaper. No matter who supplies the money, it still costs about $4,000,000 a year to operate the London TV station. And when the new Birmingham station is in operation before the end of the year, the operating costs will be increased to something over $6,000,000. The $4.00 license fee for radio (12,000,000 issued) and the $4.00 license fee for television (80,000 issued and a waiting list of over 1,000,000 in the London area alone) plus two very profitable B.B.C. weekly publications, the *Radio Times* (circulation 8,000,000; price twopence) and its élite sister the *Listener* (much smaller circulation; price threepence) guarantees the B.B.C. a healthy income. But Canada has not the population to finance its television by license fees alone. It couldn't even finance radio that way, unless the license fees were very high. And the publishing interests here tend to object strongly to what they call government competition.

Therefore we must conclude that Canadian television will develop more slowly than in Britain and the U.S., and that the type of Canadian program evolved must be a less costly one. This may, in the long run, prove a blessing if it forces Canadian producers to substitute ingenuity for large budgets. However, the problems of programming will be discussed in another article, so let us turn to the technical side of television.

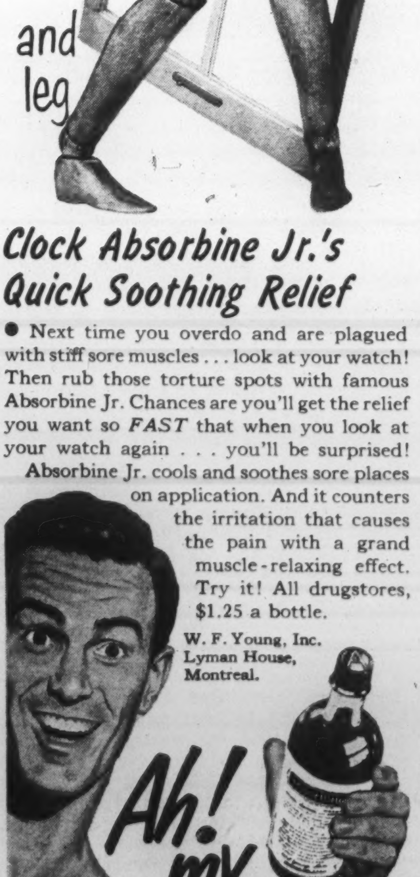
What is the Canadian set-buyer

Oh! my ACHING back!
and for that stiff, tired arm, hip and leg

Clock Absorbine Jr.'s Quick Soothing Relief

● Next time you overdo and are plagued with stiff sore muscles . . . look at your watch! Then rub those torture spots with famous Absorbine Jr. Chances are you'll get the relief you want so *FAST* that when you look at your watch again . . . you'll be surprised! Absorbine Jr. cools and soothes sore places on application. And it counters the irritation that causes the pain with a grand muscle-relaxing effect. Try it! All drugstores, $1.25 a bottle.

W. F. Young, Inc.
Lyman House,
Montreal.


Ah! my Absorbine Jr.

● TOP OF THE LIST . . . FOR A GLORIOUS SPRING VACATION

BERMUDA

ON THE MAGNIFICENT

"QUEEN OF BERMUDA"

BERMUDA in the spring is sheer delight. For an unbeatable vacation, combine this island paradise with the fun of a trip on the "Queen of Bermuda". Here's luxury cruising at its best—at reasonable rates. Private bath with each room . . . broad sun-swept decks and a gleaming pool . . . nightly dancing to Al Donahue's orchestra . . . intimate bars and congenial friends . . . and of course, traditional Furness courtesy and service.

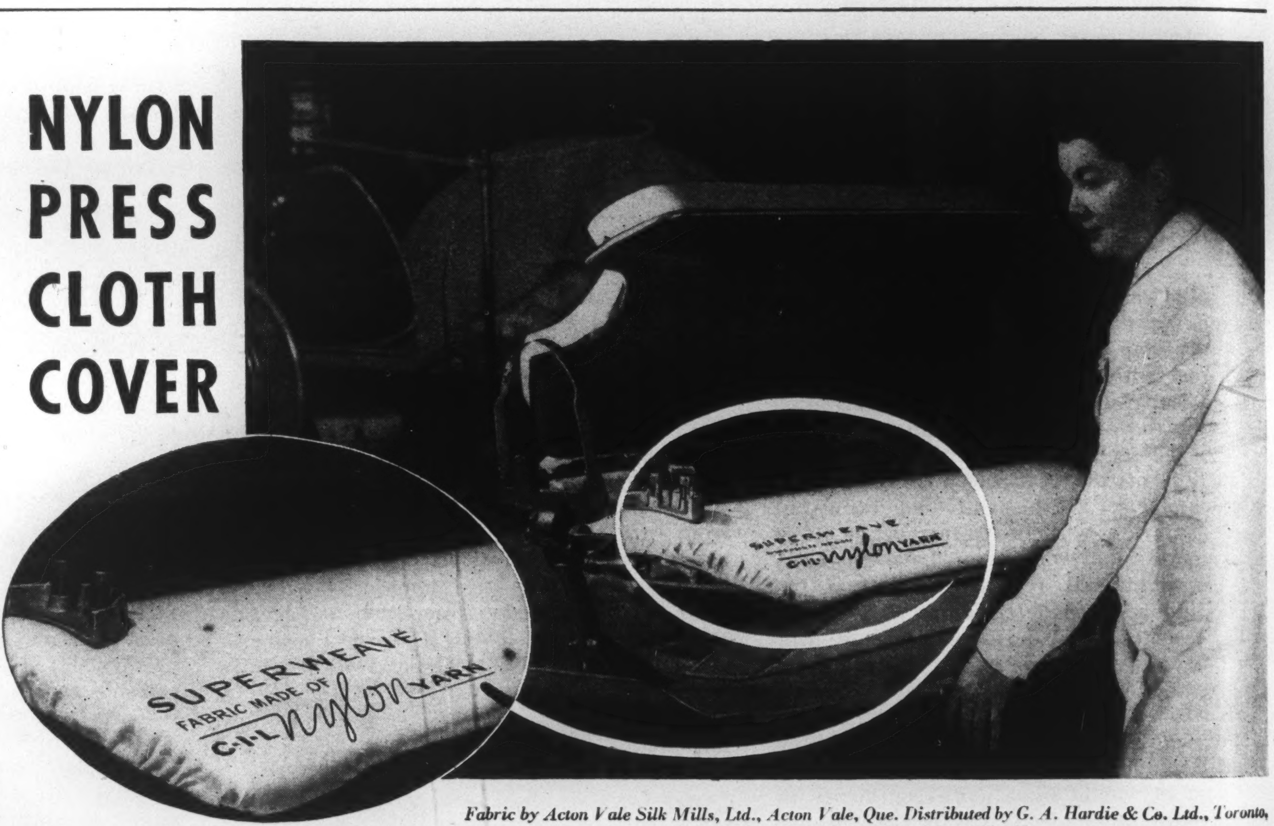
Every Saturday from New York

ROUND TRIP: $125 *up, plus tax*

ASK YOUR TRAVEL AGENT
or
FURNESS BERMUDA LINE
315 St. Sacrament St., Montreal

"BERMUDA—THE FURNESS WAY"

NYLON PRESS CLOTH COVER



Fabric by Acton Vale Silk Mills, Ltd., Acton Vale, Que. Distributed by G. A. Hardie & Co. Ltd., Toronto, Photograph courtesy New Method Laundry, Toronto.

C-I-L NYLON AIDS EFFICIENCY IN LAUNDRIES

. . . Still another industry benefits from adapting nylon's unique qualities to special technical uses . . .

LONGER LASTING—

Nylon press cloth fabrics have a useful life from three to four times as long as those of others commonly used.

HEAT RESISTANT—

Nylon resists heat : : : and another important feature is, that while the press cloth may become slightly discolored by the steam, there is no danger of any stains being transferred to the garments being pressed.

NON-ABSORBENT—

Nylon does not become tacky through picking up starch from articles being pressed. Therefore the articles can be removed more easily — and more quickly. This makes a considerable saving in the operator's time and efficiency.

CAN NYLON CUT YOUR COSTS OR INCREASE YOUR PROFITS?

Operators in all sorts of industries are taking advantage of nylon's special qualities for a wide variety of processes.

Size for size, its fibres are strong as structural steel. Then, too, nylon resists abrasion, is smooth, little affected by mildew, bacterial decay, oil or alkalis. It stands up under grinding speeds and high temperatures.

And it is *light*! Its lightness is only one of many reasons why manufacturers are constantly finding competitive sales advantages through adopting nylon for products as diversified as clothes and fishing lines, tents and industrial rope.

Because of its unique advantages, nylon makes good products better and new products possible.

If you use textile fibres in your products, or processes, check into the money-saving, profit-making advantages of nylon. Our technicians will be glad to consult with you.

Perhaps YOU *can profit from the properties of*
NYLON FIBRES
HIGH STRENGTH • LIGHT WEIGHT
TOUGHNESS • DURABILITY
ELASTICITY • FLEXIBILITY
LOW MOISTURE ABSORPTION
QUICK DRYING • EASY CLEANING
RESISTANCE TO DETERIORATION BY MILDEW, SOIL ROT, PETROLEUM OILS AND ALKALIES
HEAT-SETTING ADVANTAGES

CANADIAN INDUSTRIES C-I-L LIMITED
nylon
SERVING CANADIANS THROUGH CHEMISTRY

NY-48-31R

CANADIAN INDUSTRIES LIMITED
Nylon Division, Merchandising Service, P.O. Box 10, Montreal
Ontario District Sales Office: 80 Richmond St. W., Toronto
Quebec District Sales Office: 1135 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal

getting for his $300 to $1,000 investment? Well, at the moment he's not getting very much, despite the jubilant promises of the manufacturers. And until there are local stations he won't get very much, mainly because of reception difficulties.

Present day television is based on FM (frequency modulation) sound and AM (amplitude modulation) vision. Under these conditions Class A reception is within 20 to 30 miles of a transmitter, and allows of an indoor antenna. Class B reception is in the range of 30 to 40 miles with an outdoor antenna. Class C is 40 to 50 mile range, and requires special equipment costing between $75.00 to $150.00. This is for black and white reproduction.

Color television may be perfected in different ways, but it is most likely at the moment to utilize Ultra High Frequency channels which would preclude FM transmission. So that if, as and when, color television does arrive, present-day sets will either have to be scrapped or adjusted (at you-know-who's expense). In Britain this transition will perhaps not be so unfortunate since British television uses both AM sound and AM vision despite the greater interference problems.

Interference Tremendous

Another unfortunate aspect which set-buyers may not realize until after they have bought their sets, is this tremendous interference problem in television reception. At its present stage it resembles the early crystal sets of radio. Almost any electrical equipment in the neighborhood will cause white lines and distortions on the receiving screen. A beauty parlor in the vicinity, diathermy machines, electric razors, electric food mixers, electrically-run furnaces etc. etc. If your receiver is in the front room near the street, passing automobiles will interfere. Even airplanes passing overhead will cause distortions.

Undoubtedly in the near future many of these engineering problems will be overcome either by technical improvements or by legislation. Recent legislation in Britain provides that persons owning offending electrical equipment may have to obtain "suppressors" to stop the interference. At present no such legislation is contemplated here or in the U.S., but it may eventually be necessary.

All indications seem to point to a drop in the price of sets in the near future. However, unless sets are manufactured wholly in Canada rather than merely assembled here, the Canadian price will remain higher than the United States price. In comparison with British prices, our sets will be considerably higher. This is due to the fact that we require multi-channel sets while in Britain single-channel sets are adequate (for the time being at least). The upkeep of a television set is much more expensive than a radio set. A television receiver has about 400 different parts and is therefore about equal to five radio sets.

Stage 49 Telecast $30,000

No matter how you look at it, from the buyer's point of view, the advertiser's, the operator's, television is a rich man's business. According to estimates, R.C.A. in the United States has already spent some $50,000,000 on research and development. Add to this the sums expended by General Electric, Westinghouse and others, and you can see the kind of capital involved. To the advertiser or sponsor (either government or industry), program costs are extremely high . . . from five to ten times as high as comparable radio productions. To telecast, for instance, Canada's famous Stage 49 would cost around $30,000 to $50,000. Even the Canadian government can't afford to produce a show at that price which would be shown once, or twice at most, on any station. If Canadian advertisers have always jibbed at the cost of radio, what will they do when they are faced with the extravagant costs of television?

As for the station-owner, he should be prepared to sink over $1,000,000 in equipment (item, cameras, $5,000 each), large staff (about 3 times the number required for radio operation) and his operating expenses which make his capital investment look like peanuts. At present six applications for station licenses have been received from Montreal and Toronto. They are from the owners and operators of CKEY, CFRB, (both Toronto); CFCF and CKAC (both Montreal); Canadian Famous Players; and a former radio executive in Toronto. The C.B.C. has also thrown, if not a hat, at least a beanie, into the ring with a request for a $4,000,000 loan from the Canadian government to equip a television station in Montreal and one in Toronto. But as William Fay, vice-president in charge of broadcasting for Stromberg-Carlson, Rochester, New York, said, "This is no business for a small millionaire!"

Will Affect Many

The necessarily gradual development of Canadian television may be a boon as far as the general Canadian economy is concerned. It is doubtful whether we could meet the sudden impact of a huge, new, mushrooming industry without sustaining some injury. The list of industries that may be hurt by television seems to be larger than the list of those which may be helped. Besides affecting adversely radio, movies, publishing, nightclubs, what will it do to the electric light industry, juke boxes, playing cards and games, travel and resorts? Thanks to the increased entertainment bills that a set-owner seems to incur, the food and drink business should prosper. Certainly furniture designs are changing so as to accommodate the television viewer. Negligees and smoking jackets may enjoy increased demand, and if reception doesn't improve tremendously the oculists and eye-doctors will find television the biggest bonanza yet.

Now all this seems to point to a rather gloomy outlook for Canadian television. And indeed it may well be gloomy if we predicate Canadian television on the basis of United States or British achievements. In both countries television is now being supported by radio. But in Canada the profits from radio are not great enough to stand such a strain. We shall have to develop a form that is suited both to our pocketbooks and to our taste without regard for outside comparisons. We must not be forced (through political or commercial pressure) into adopting a method which leads us into economic disaster or into artistic doldrums. The newly-set-up Royal Commission on National Development in the Arts, Letters and Sciences under the chairmanship of Vincent Massey may be instrumental in solving some of these problems.

If it comes forth with concrete suggestions rather than pious wishes, it may well be the turning-point in all Canadian mass-communication.

Advertising
and
Publication Printing
★
Saturday Night Press
Ad. 7361

Women want—
PEACE OF MIND AND SECURITY

The married woman wants peace of mind and security for herself and her family—money for food—shelter—clothes—education.

The business woman wants peace of mind and security at retirement.

Ask for our pamphlet especially written for women entitled "I Want Insurance". It will interest you.

Before You Insure Consult
Confederation Life
HEAD OFFICE Association TORONTO

Competitive Banking
Serves You Best . . .

Banking, like most business, is intensely competitive. And, competition is in the best interests of the individual and the community.

For more than 93 years we have met competition by trying to do a better job aiding men and women to realize their objectives. It has been, and is, the policy of this bank to extend practical help to sound enterprise, encouraging vision and initiative.

Through helping others the material success of the individual contributes to the well-being of all. Through this type of close co-operation this bank becomes an integral part of the community.

We sincerely invite you to make use of the banking services of The Bank of Toronto in your community.

N3-49

THE BANK OF TORONTO
Incorporated 1855
L. G. GILLETT, General Manager

WASHINGTON LETTER

Truman's Frankness On Patronage Another Shock To Democrats

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

WASHINGTON is still not entirely accustomed to the utter candor of Harry S. Truman. Usually the subject of party patronage is left to the people farther down the line, to the campaign managers, the practical, behind-the-scenes negotiators. Not so Mr. Truman. Right out at a White House press conference, he admitted that a vote in Congress for or against repeal of the Taft-Hartley labor bill would be taken as a test of party loyalty, and patronage would be dealt out accordingly.

Southern Democrats who had been wooed by Administration leaders to stay with the Democratic Party in its effort to win a new law for organized labor were immediately aroused. Representative F. Edward Hebert of Louisiana promptly charged that the remark of the President obviously meant that, "a vote is for sale for a job or jobs."

American politics is in the very fibre and being of Mr. Truman. He reveals that in most of his acts, in his intense loyalty to old friends, to Missourians, to old buddies of Senate days, to those who donated generously to the party when everybody thought the Democrats didn't have a chance prior to last November 2.

The President's frankness in responding to a question on the subject of patronage has left many case-hardened Washington observers gasping. Patronage is an integral part of the American democratic system. "To the victor belongs the spoils" is the guiding principle, and it is frequently more a matter of guidance than of principle.

Yet to mention it right out in the White House is almost like saying a naughty word in the parlor with company present.

As a result of his comments, the President has been accused of bringing the question of new labor legislation down to the level of ward politics. His enemies contend that he has said, in effect, "that Democrats in Congress will be deprived of patronage unless they vote for repeal of the Taft-Hartley law and adoption of the administration's milk-and-water substitute bill."

The fact of the matter is that President Truman keenly feels his obligation to organized labor, which "went down the line for him" in his campaign for election, and did much to get him elected.

He is not one to desert an old friend. Even when his political mentor, Tom Pendergast, was imprisoned, Harry Truman remained loyal to him from the White House. When the Senate turned down his buddy, former Senator Mon Wallgren, for the Natural Security Resources Board recently he refused to give up.

Actually, Mr. Truman's reference to patronage was expected to be more of a detriment than a benefit to passage of the legislation he and labor want.

Old American Custom

It is an old American political custom for patronage and political projects, judgeships, postmasterships, contracts for the construction of bridges and dams, to be handed out to the party faithful.

It is usually done without fanfare. Seldom is it broadcast from the White House or any public place, and seldom do more people than the Congressmen concerned know about it.

The Chief has put his own party leadership behind a political eight-ball by mentioning it.

Mr. Truman, the day before, had told a conference of Congressional and National Committee leaders that patronage discipline would be used to keep "disloyal" congressmen in line. In other words, those jobs would be withheld from the recalcitrant.

However, the Democratic National Chairman, Senator McGrath, had maintained that only "disloyalty" back in home districts would be punished. Discipline would not be applied on the basis of votes in Congress.

The following day Mr. Truman informed his press conference that loyalty meant loyalty to the party platform before and after the election, and it applied also to votes in Congress. When asked specifically if it applied to the Taft-Hartley law, he said that it did.

That was the bombshell that threw the issue into the public prints and on to the air waves. Mr. Truman's mistake, according to one shrewd observer, was "in getting caught at it, or being honest about it."

There is a joker in the whole thing. Actually there are few patronage jobs available in government. Outside of the postmasterships and a few choice top government jobs, most positions are covered by civil service.

•

CIVIL RIGHTS AGAIN

President Truman Presents His Program To Congress

THE Civil Rights issue has already upset the legislative applecart for the Truman Administration in the 81st Congress. The Southern Democrats' filibuster against it—in the form of opposition to legislation to end the filibuster—took up so much time of Congress that there appears to be little hope for enactment of much of the Truman program this session.

The President, despite this, has presented his civil rights program to Congress, along with a surprise omnibus bill which covers a half dozen major civil rights measures. It was introduced in the Senate by Senator McGrath.

The civil rights bills created little more than a ripple in the Senate in spite of the sweeping nature of the program. Republicans took the attitude that the President was "a little too late."

Three of the four basic bills offer anti-lynching, anti-poll tax, and fair employment practices legislation, familiar subjects because of their frequent introduction in Congress. The fourth bill, the omnibus measure, designed to carry out most of the other recommendations of the Truman Civil Rights Commission proposes:

1. Creation of a permanent Civil Rights Commission; 2. a new civil rights division of the Deparment of Justice; 3. appointment of a joint Congressional Civil Rights Committee; 4. enactment of a new statute barring segregation in interstate carriers; 5. tightening of statutes guarding individuals from police violence; 6. safeguards for voting rights of Negroes and other groups.

The Dixiecrat floor leader, Senator Richard B. Russell of Georgia, intimated that the bill may bring on another filibuster when he said:

"It looks like we're going to have some interesting debate before the 81st Congress is over."

•

HEALTH BILL DELAYED

Final Action Expected To Be Taken In 1950

FINAL Congressional action on another controversial Administration legislative "must," the Truman Health Program, appears to be headed for delay until next year. Millionaire Senator Murray of Montana, veteran sponsor of government health insurance proposals, said he is pressing for action this year but he isn't too hopeful.

Time is definitely against the Administration health program. As usual, it has the determined opposition of Republicans, whose steering chief, Senator Taft of Ohio, flatly declared that no general health legislation will be passed this session. He calls it "socialized medicine."

Senator Murray said there had been no change in the plans to begin public hearings on the health legislation, but he admitted that "it may take some time before a completed bill is ready for the Senate."

In addition to being a prime sponsor of the over-all Administration health bill, he is chairman of the Senate Labor Subcommittee that is handling the legislation.

Harry Truman won't give up easily, because it is a major feature of his Fair Deal program. In addition to national health insurance, he wants the government to pay for medical, surgical, dental and hospital care for persons covered by Social Security and their dependents. Costs would be paid by a new payroll tax of one and one-half per cent.

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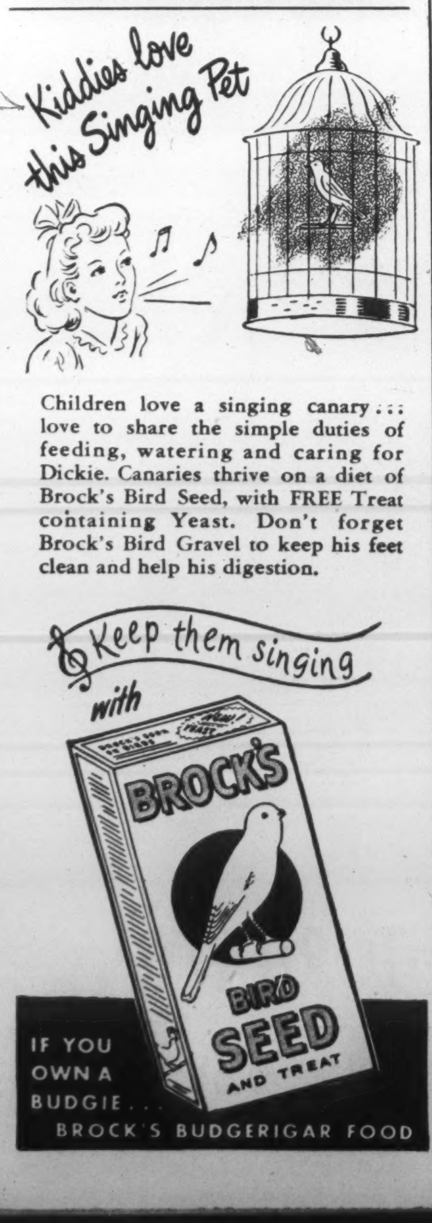

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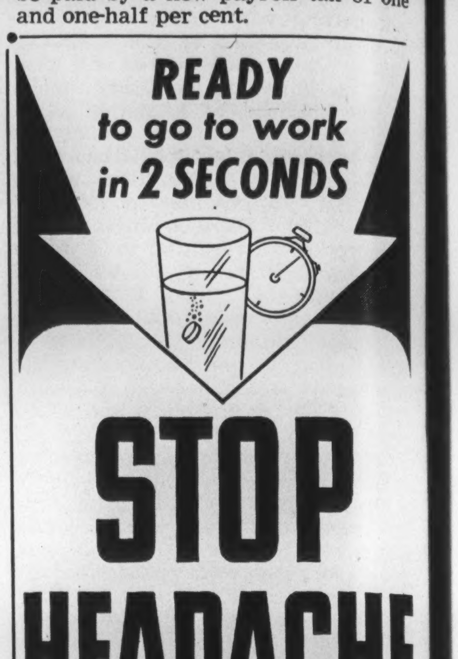

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pulls 78-year old man to safety

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3. Quickly Martel pulled the badly gored farmer from the field, saving the man's life . . . and took him across the road to the house. He gave him first aid and summoned a doctor.

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Britons Losing Patience With Their Own Reds

By JACK TAIT

British Communists enjoy much greater freedom than those in Canada or the U.S. Nevertheless present Communist agitation in Britain against both the Marshall Plan and the T.U.C.'s support of the government's wage-freezing policy is building up a lot of anti-Red feeling.

Mr. Attlee's statement that no known or suspected Communist will be allowed to do work "vital to the security of the State" may indicate stronger measures to come if the Communists continue their open defiance.

London.

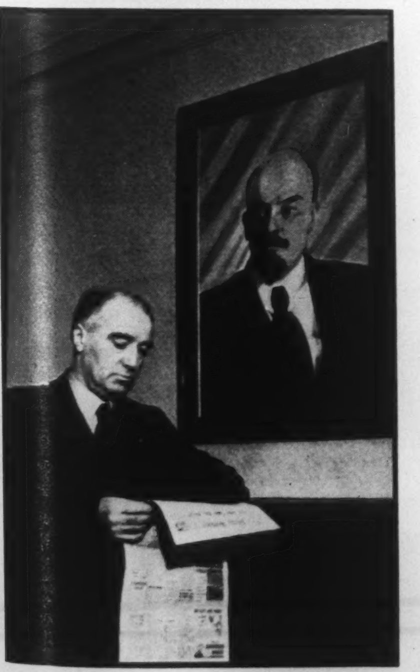
WHEN Harry Pollitt, Britain's number one Communist, was packed off to Wandsworth Prison on a 12-month sentence for publishing seditious libel back in 1925, the first fellow-inmate he met turned out to be a burglar with a strong tendency to candor.

"So you're one of them Communists?" said the burglar. "They should 'ave shot you. You've no respect for private property!"

Many Britons shared the opinion, and it appeared that Pollitt was through as a political power. The British Communist Party was broken, they said, pointing out that 11 other leading party members were jailed along with their chief.

But today, Pollitt is again firmly ensconsed in Communist Party headquarters. From his office in the shadow of Covent Garden, he sends out flaming manifestoes urging Britain's workers to unite behind him—"Agitate! Demand higher wages! Break the capitalistic Labor government! Forward with the Left!"

A cheerful, engaging individual, this cigar-smoking Red leader leads an army of 43,000 paid-up party members, most of whom are trade-unionists. He can number about 2,000,000 other sympathizers who also come mainly from union ranks.



HARRY POLLITT, U.K.'s No. 1. Red, dreams — with Lenin looking on — of seeing Communists occupy 100 of 640 seats in House of Commons after 1950 general election.

What irritates him but hardly seems to worry him is the round of Communist trials in the United States. He doesn't believe the American system of dealing with Communism will be imported to the United Kingdom.

Asked why his government hadn't formed investigating committees or begun spy trials in England, General Secretary Pollitt blandly replied, "Britain's ruling class is the oldest in the world. It's clever, intelligent and experienced. And, after all, we're gentlemen over here, and we try to act like gentlemen."

At 58, Pollitt feels an underlying admiration for his adversaries of the Right. Other top British Communists share this respect.

These sentiments, however, don't stem from the fact that the Reds in England are unmolested. The cabinet, the labor-union leadership and the slick, silent Special Branch of Scotland Yard are on the move. But in typical British fashion, they are moving with restraint, caution and few klieg lights.

Special Branch operatives possess fat dossiers on Communist ringleaders and their underground assistants. Some of these Scotland Yard men, it is said, are in the Party itself. Others are active in labor unions. And there are always informers.

Pollitt and his colleagues submit without quarrel to tapped telephones. They know their mail is read before it reaches them. They know that every word they speak at public meetings is taken down by Special Branch shorthand experts. They know that on occasion they are shadowed by Special Branch detectives.

Communist chiefs don't complain too much because they are given great freedom of action in other respects. The Party freely publishes booklets and pamphlets and freely distributes them. It has little difficulty in hiring halls for meetings and demonstrations.

New Building—$1,000,000

The Party newspaper, the *Daily Worker*, boasts a national circulation of 120,000. Last November the paper moved into a spanking new six-story building, paid for, the newspaper says, by subscriptions totalling nearly £250,000—$1,000,000—"from the pockets and small savings of the working people of this country . . . not a penny from the capitalists; not a penny from abroad."

There are no restrictions on Communist activity in the political field. The Party has at present two representatives in the House of Commons, and it openly campaigns for more. But whether it will find enough support to elect others is doubtful since Britain's labor-union leadership will not endorse Communist candidates. "There is no place for party-line politics in British trade-unionism," a recent trade-union edict sternly declares.

The lash has already fallen on Britain's foremost Communist labor-union official, Arthur Horner, one-time Welsh coal miner, who is now general secretary of the National Union of Mineworkers. Until a year or so ago, Horner and most other labor leaders were teamed together, pulling the same plow. He had deservedly gained the reputation of the workingman's friend.

The government had privately offered him a seat on the National Coal Board which operates Britain's nationalized mines, but Horner felt that the position would have jeopardized his standing as labor's friend. He turned the invitation down.

Setback

He continued to keep out of political squabbles, following his program for improved working conditions for miners and higher production. But despite his personal actions, his connection with the Communist Party apparently caused his setback last fall.

During Communist opposition to the Marshall Plan and a deterioration in Anglo-Soviet relations, Horner was defeated for a position on the General Council of the Trades-Union Congress, central ruling body of Britain's 9,000,000 organized workers. It was believed that this defeat marked the turning point in his career. Dopesters claimed that Communist Party headquarters had issued Horner a cut-and-dried order—if he lost the election, he must toe the Party line exactly.

And Horner's attitude did shift after his defeat. He went to France last November, disregarded the policy of the T.U.C. and his own union by backing the French coal-mine strike and attacking the Marshall Plan.

When he returned to Britain, he challenged his union to a showdown. He received a verbal slap. Union leaders told him, in effect, that no further defiance of the union in favor of Communist policy would be tolerated. Horner took to a sickbed and had nothing further to say.

Besides the Horner episode, the unions took a general swipe at the Communist program. Contrary to Red demands for higher wages, the T.U.C. voted last fall to back the government's wage-freeze policy under which labor unions were discouraged from seeking pay increases.

In the last few months, the T.U.C. offensive against Communists has gained pace. Well-placed spies have been reporting on Red plans, and the T.U.C. hinted to all member unions that it would like to see Communists banned from holding office. As yet, however, the Congress has not revived the famous "Black Circular," first issued in 1934 and suspended in 1943, which recommended that no Communists serve in official union posts.

Trade unions in Britain are, in the main, compact, highly independent organizations operating along strict constitutional lines. They do not stampede easily on issues like the Red Scare. Most workers feel that these rigid constitutions will prevent any domination by the extreme left.

But they are not immune to pressure from government and union leaders. Right now, they are under pressure which, accompanied by the Pollitt manifestoes and increasing Communist agitation against the Marshall Plan and the wage freeze, is building up anti-Communist feeling.

Top Laborite Britons certainly don't harbor pro-Communist sentiments. Most of them never have. But because they were once politically weak, they respect the laws which give minorities the chance to survive, and they don't like to deny those rights to present minorities—even the Communists.

Only Prudent Course

A prime example of how this sympathetic attitude has been married to discretion comes from the government's handling of Communists within its own organization. A year ago, Prime Minister Clement R. Attlee told the House of Commons: "The government has . . . reached the conclusion that the only prudent course to adopt is to ensure that no one who is known to be a member of the Communist Party or to be associated with it in such a way as to raise legitimate doubts about his or her reliability, is employed in . . . work . . . vital to the security of the State."

Attlee emphasized that "the State is not concerned with the political views, as such, of its servants, and as far as possible, alternative employment on the wide range of non-secret government work will be found for those who are deemed for the reason indicated to be unsuitable for secret work."

At this announcement, Communists, led by the *Daily Worker*, cried, "Purge! Purge!"

Is it a purge? So far, not one Communist or fellow traveller out of a total of 1,109,000 government workers has been dismissed. Seventeen government employees have been transferred to other posts. Eight have been questioned and cleared. Ten are having their cases heard. One or two other suspects have voluntarily resigned and accepted positions outside the government.

Certainly the riotous days of chase the Red, catch him, throw him in jail — those days of the Twenties and early Thirties — are not being reenacted in Britain today, though there are opinions in some quarters that the government may launch a stricter program against the Communists. If so, the main reason for the new policy might well be found in Pollitt's recent announcement that British Communists will try to sabotage any "imperialist, aggressive war against the U.S.S.R."

Meanwhile, Harry Pollitt sits safely in his office working on manifestoes and dreaming. From a photograph on the wall, the face of Lenin serenely looks on as Harry dreams—dreams of seeing Communists occupy 100 of the 640 seats in the House of Commons after the general election next year.

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LIGHTER SIDE

Cinderella Story

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

NO ONE seemed quite sure where the foundling came from. Some people said it was left on the Government's doorstep and some said the Government had pulled it out of a hat. The Government itself announced at once that it intended to adopt it and that it even had the name picked out —Family Allowance; a dignified, unusual name that couldn't be shortened.

The Opposition immediately shortened it to Baby Bonus and Diaper Dole. The Opposition was extremely suspicious about the whole affair. "Who's going to support it?" it demanded.

"We are," the Government said. "We mean to bring it up as our very own."

"In other words the taxpayer will support it," the Opposition said.

"The taxpayer will love it," the Government said fondly. "Pretty little thing, isn't it?"

"In a common sort of way," said the Opposition sourly. It didn't admire the newcomer and wasn't going to pretend it did. "The whole thing is just political bribery," it burst out.

"Let's call it Social Legislation," the Government said.

The Opposition was outraged, naturally. What right had the Government to rush into adoption without consulting anybody or going through the legal formalities. "Iniquitous and unfair!" it cried. But the Government only smiled blandly, indicating that with Family Allowance it could not lose and without her nobody else could hope to win. And what could be fairer than that?

AT first a great many people felt the same way the Opposition did. "Why should we have to support Family Allowance?" they wanted to know.

"You won't have to," the Government said, "she's developing fast and in a little while she'll be helping to support you."

"We'll believe that when we see it," they said cynically.

Then there was a proud group that took exception to Family Allowance on social grounds. They didn't want to have anything to do with her they said, and they simply wouldn't recognize her. She could just stay on her own side of the tracks as far as they were concerned. The Government soon took care of this however. It announced that they would just have to accept Family Allowance and like her. If they didn't recognize her, it pointed out, her support would simply come out of their taxes. This brought them round very quickly, as the Government knew it would. There is nothing like a jump in taxes to take the fun out of class-snobbery.

Meanwhile Family Allowance had been developing, exactly as her foster parents had said she would. In no time at all she had shot up into lovely womanhood and was devoting her whole time to looking after the nation's families.

She had become, in fact, the ideal District Visitor, always turning up when she was most needed, never asking tiresome questions, and leaving behind her a wake of jellies, medicaments, tonsillectomies, paid dentist's bills, and blessings. There were still of course a few people who claimed she took the children to the movies and bought them popsicles, when she should have been buying them cod-liver oil and taking them to baby clinics, but even these criticisms died down after a while. Everybody accepted her by this time, both the rich and the poor, and she was neither subservient to the one nor patronizing to the other, but just went quietly about doing good. People wrote letters to the papers about her and statesmen paid tribute to her splendid work in their addresses. She had a wonderful press.

EVEN the Opposition came round to her in time. No one knows when the moment occurred, since the session was held behind closed doors. The best we can do at this point is to conjecture on what took place.

At some moment during the session some one must have risen and blurted out suddenly, "Look, what's the general feeling about Family Allowance? She's had a wonderful buildup, she has a big following and she goes everywhere. What do you say we try dating her up?"

A nervous pause follows this suggestion; then the Chairman says thoughtfully, "I don't see why not. After all we have never had anything against Family Allowance."

There is a slight gasp at this, followed by a round of applause. When it has died down the first speaker says apologetically, "The only thing is, there were some hard words used at the time of her adoption. Iniquitous, for instance."

"If they were hard words they were never addressed to Family Allowance," the Chairman points out. "After all she isn't to blame for her unfortunate origin, poor thing." He turns to the secretary. "Better get this down on the record. We have never been opposed to Family Allowance. Our objection was to the way she was foisted on, no better say introduced to the public. Our own feeling towards her has always been warm and sympathetic."

There is prolonged applause at this and following it the first speaker jumps excitedly to his feet once more. "Look, couldn't we — wouldn't it be possible for us to establish paternity in the case of Family Allowance?"

"I'm afraid it's a little too late for that," the Chairman says shaking his head, "but I see no reason why we shouldn't *adopt* her."

The above sequence is of course quite hypothetical. The fact remains however that during the Opposition national convention, there was Family Allowance right up on the platform and looking quite at home in her new surroundings. As people never tired of pointing out, Family Allowance went everywhere.

ALL this was naturally very annoying to the Government. But Family Allowance was grown up and now on her own, and there was no use forbidding her going anywhere she wanted. To make things worse the Opposition now took a strongly possessive attitude towards the changeling and even suggested that the original foster-parents weren't looking after her best interests. There were hot exchanges over this and loud outcries of indignation from putative fathers, all insisting that they were the real parents and nobody else had the slightest claim. All in all, no orphan ever had a greater triumph.

Family Allowance is now recognized as one of the social arbiters at the nation's capital. No Party is a success without her and nobody who claims to be anybody would ever risk forfeiting her friendship. She has triumphed over every handicap and her story should be an inspiration to all girls of obscure origin who were born on the wrong side of the tracks.

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NT-39E

Ontario's New Premier Likely To Be Big Help To Drew

By D P. O'HEARN

Leslie M. Frost, chosen on April 27 as leader of the Progressive Conservative party in Ontario, will present as Premier a striking personality contrast to predecessor George Drew, now head of the national party.

Like Drew, Mr. Frost is a lawyer by profession, and handsome and distinguished in appearance. But whereas Mr. Drew's premiership was strongly marked by his own aggressive, positive personality, Premier Frost's conduct of affairs is likely to be noticeably milder in tone, reflecting the character of the leader.

Premier Frost is expected to furnish effective support to the national leader. But he has demonstrated an ability to stand up to Mr. Drew when he felt the occasion demanded it.

ONTARIO entered a new political era on April 27 when the provincial Progressive Conservatives elected the Hon. Leslie M. Frost as their new leader and successor to Premier T. L. Kennedy.

When any government or party switches leaders it of course inevitably means a change in the political structure. But in the present case the change in Ontario promises to be particularly pronounced.

Mr. Frost's entry marks the end of the "Drew period" in the province's government. Since 1937 when the present national Progressive Conservative leader took over the provincial party reins he dominated the province's political life, first as Opposition leader and then as Premier. Even since last fall when he left for Ottawa the administration has been closely identified with him. The government of Mr. Kennedy was strictly of an interim nature, pending the holding of the leadership convention and its character bore Mr. Drew's stamp.

There is good reason to believe now, however, that the character will be altered.

Mr. Drew's period was strongly marked by the aggressive, positive personality of the leader himself. His administration was a lively one with many touches of fire. One can't say certainly what Mr. Frost's will turn out to be, the strong contrast between the men personally suggests it should be different from Drew's.

The one strong similarity between the two is that in addition to being lawyers they are both handsome. Mr. Frost at 53 is distinguished in appearance, as is Mr. Drew. But aside from this they are personally very unlike.

The new premier has been in the Legislature since 1937 and has always been one of the top men in the party. He entered the provincial field after practising law in Lindsay, a town some 100 miles from Toronto, and brought with him a good deal of municipal experience. His background was strongly political, his father having been in public life as Mayor of Orillia, and he and his brother Cecil having taken a prominent part in politics in Lindsay as soon as they started practising law together. Cecil, who died last year, was president of the provincial party association from 1937 to 1943.

—Photo by Ashley & Crippen

PREMIER FROST is mild-mannered, but he can stand up to Drew.

In his period in the house serving with Mr. Drew, however, Leslie hasn't had much opportunity to show his qualities of leadership. He has been more the watch-dog of the government. When he first entered he was made financial critic and when the Drew government took over he was made Provincial Treasurer, with the secondary portfolio of Minister of Mines, and he has kept these two posts since. They are not spectacular positions. On occasions he has had the opportunity of leading the house in the absence of the premier, particularly during the last session, but even at these times he wasn't laying down his own policies but those of another head of government.

No Good Test So Far

He did show, however, that so far as the actual mechanics of running proceedings was concerned at least he could do an exceedingly good job.

The main argument of his critics against him has been that he is exceedingly slow to make up his mind. They say that he is essentially a conciliator and lacks a positive approach.

No one can say certainly whether this is true or not. In his problems so far there hasn't been a good test. There is no doubt, however, that appeasement is strong in his nature, and in the house this has stood him in good stead.

Under his guidance there has been more peace and harmony in the chamber at Queen's Park than it has seen for years. Even during this session when there was an extremely lengthy and spirited argument by the opposition against the Charitable Gifts Bill, which was his own legislation, the temper of the debate was remarkably controlled.

The personal charm of the new premier also is very strong. Despite an urbane appearance and his wide experience in both public life and his extensive law practice he is essentially a plain man. He has been living in Toronto now for more than half a dozen years but he has never "adopted" it in preference to Lindsay. He and his wife still make their Toronto life in a hotel room and keep up their home in Lindsay where they go every week-end.

Disarms the Explosive

He has a wonderful smile and a tone of sincerity that can disarm the most explosive critics. In the house during the most ardent attacks directed at himself he is liable to smile across at the opposition rows and say "You can't be right all the time, you know." Or in a dozen little ways he will indicate that he is very human. It breaks down the tension.

Aside from these personal qualities there isn't much on which to hazard an opinion as to what the record of his administration may turn out to be.

From his record as Treasurer, however, one might say that it would be essentially a "safe" government. In his budgetting policy he has always been conservative, under-estimating revenues, allowing plenty of leeway on expenditures and directing his aim at debt reduction. He has brought down a series of nice surpluses and has kept a strong hand on ministers who show a tendency to want to spend. The government has committed itself to large new spending during his tenure, particularly on education grants, but this generally has been regarded as a matter of overall government policy with the credit and responsibility going to Mr. Drew.

Politically, the party believes Mr. Frost will be an asset to Mr. Drew in his national campaigning. He had great backing from the rural vote at the convention and as provincial premier it is felt he will continue to appeal to this vote, to the benefit of Mr. Drew.

Also he is expected to bring more unity to the party. Although the leadership campaign was remarkably friendly there has been some dissension within the party ranks recently. As a man who is very easy for anyone to work with it is believed that he may do away with this.

It is also assumed in most quarters that his election will mean a stronger tie between the national and provincial parties. His opponents, in fact, have asserted that the tie will be too strong and that the provincial group will prove subservient to the national organization.

This, of course, is an indirect way of saying that Mr. Frost won't stand up to Mr. Drew. His colleagues and those who have been close to him in action, however, discount this. They say, with conviction, that on a final issue he will stand up to anybody, including Mr. Drew, and that what is more he has done so. Generally speaking, however, there seems little doubt that on most matters he will be most agreeable with the national leader.

FLUIDLESS CONTACT LENSES

The contact lens on the market today cannot be worn more than an average of four hours because of the fluid (used between the lens and the eyeball) fogging or clouding, causing blurred vision. Optical Engineers and chemists have been struggling unsuccessfully to find a suitable fluid.

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Year ended January 31, 1949
of
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SALES—Amounting to $21,183,939 show an increase of 25%. On a comparative basis, omitting enlarged and new stores opened during the year, the increase was 18%.

PROFITS—After provision for Income Taxes in the amount of $710,000, Net Profit for the year amounted to $984,211. This is an increase of slightly over 13%.

COMMON SHARE EARNINGS—Amounted to $6.80 per share as compared with $6.05 per share for the previous year.

DIVIDENDS—Regular Dividends were paid on the Preferred Stock. Payment of $2.00 per share on the Common Stock was 50c higher than in the previous year.

EXPANSION—New stores were opened in Vancouver and Calgary in the Fall of the year. The Hamilton store (King William & James Sts.) is being remodelled and enlarged and leases have been signed for three additional new stores—one each in Toronto, Montreal and Victoria.

SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS — 17 YEAR PERIOD

Year Ended Jan. 31	Stores Operating End of Year	Net Sales	Net Profits after Taxes
1933	13	$ 2,292,938	$ 29,388*
1935	15	3,321,423	13,028
1937	20	4,462,338	146,351
1939	24	5,083,603	185,711
1941	27	7,806,104	290,398
1943	27	10,648,382	373,785
1945	27	10,865,015	508,572
1947	28	13,893,301	664,183
1949	32	21,183,939	984,211

*Deficit

A copy of the Annual Report giving full details of the Company's operations will be gladly sent on request.

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An International Police Force Should Be No Idle Dream

By CHARLES CLAY

The United Nations without the sanction of force is like a city with a criminal code but no policemen, says this well-known Canadian writer. He quotes the views of many outstanding men on the essentiality of an international force.

Public opinion polls in Canada, Britain and the United States have given large majority approval of the institution of such a force; a Canadian poll favored turning over control of all of this country's armed forces and munitions to a world parliament. The point is that if we really want peace, a world police force must come.

IF the hard-working men and women throughout the world—the people who make the land produce, the wheels of industry turn, the exchanges of commerce possible, the education of youth a fact, and the growth of art and culture a reality—are to be reassured, then Article 43 of the United Nations Charter should be fulfilled.

Article 43 calls upon member nations "to place at the disposal of the Security Council, on its invitation and in conformity with a special agreement or agreements, the armed forces, assistance and facilities, including the right of passage, necessary to the maintenance of international peace and security."

The idea of an international police force is not new. In 1910 the Congress of the United States under President Taft unanimously passed a resolution calling for the appointment of a commission to "consider the combined navies of the world an international force for the preservation of universal peace." The British government was favorable: the German Kaiser balked. We now know why.

The next step came when the League of Nations Covenant provided, in addition to economic sanctions, that the Council could "recommend" to the governments concerned what armed force the members of the League might contribute in case of need.

The Saar Plebiscite

There was, for a short time, a truly international force. During the 1934 Saar plebiscite the League of Nations sent troops drawn from British, Italian, Dutch, and Swedish armies into the Valley for two months to maintain order. The mixed force was commanded by a British officer directly responsible to the League Council. The scheme worked well.

In the subsequent years there was much agitation for an extension of the principle.

Lord Cecil, winner of Nobel peace prize, 1937: "I believe in force to keep order among the nations."

Lord Davies, in *Problems of the Twentieth Century,* published 1937: "An International Police Force becomes the medium through which force is consecrated to the service of right."

But as the pages of history numbered 1937 to 1939 were turned, the "recommendation" clause in the Covenant proved sadly to be too slow and too unwieldly.

With World War II scarcely more than a year old, men began thinking of the bright future they were fighting for.

Lord Chadbourne, United Kingdom Secretary to the Dominions, 1940: "The postwar world must be based on a peace system having its own police force."

H. G. Wells, British author, 1940: "Whatever federal systems we contemplate as we draw the map of our future world, they will need police organization in common."

Clement Attlee, United Kingdom Lord Privy Seal, 1942: "The only way to preserve peace is to bind together all the peace-loving peoples and endow them with a force sufficient to prevent aggression."

Sumner Welles, United States Under Secretary of State, 1942: "Peace – freedom from fear — cannot be assured until the nations of the world, particularly the great powers, are jointly willing to exercise the police powers necessary to prevent such threats from materializing into armed hostilities."

Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador to the United States, 1942: "All law, all peace and order, internal or international, are empty words if they cannot be effectively enforced by the organized power of the community."

Must Have It

Arthur Sulzberger, editor the New York *Times*, 1942: "An International Police Force is not a very popular phrase even now in my country; but that is what we are going to have, in one form or another, for we must have it."

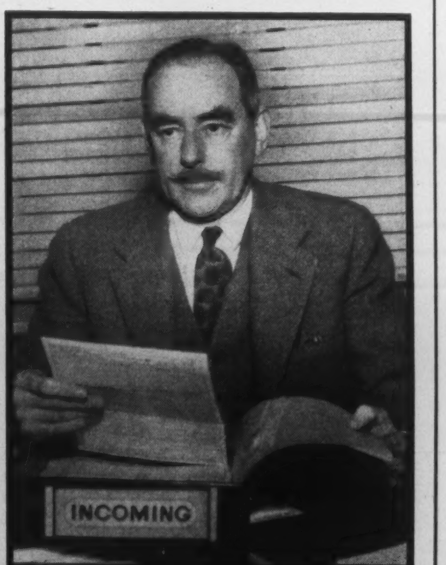
Harold E. Stassen, Governor of Minnesota, 1942: "We should develop a United Nations Legion to be the world police force to enforce the administration of world justice."

Sir Herbert B. Ames, financial adviser to the League of Nations, 1943: "It is as necessary to have international police power as it is to have such an element in civic life."

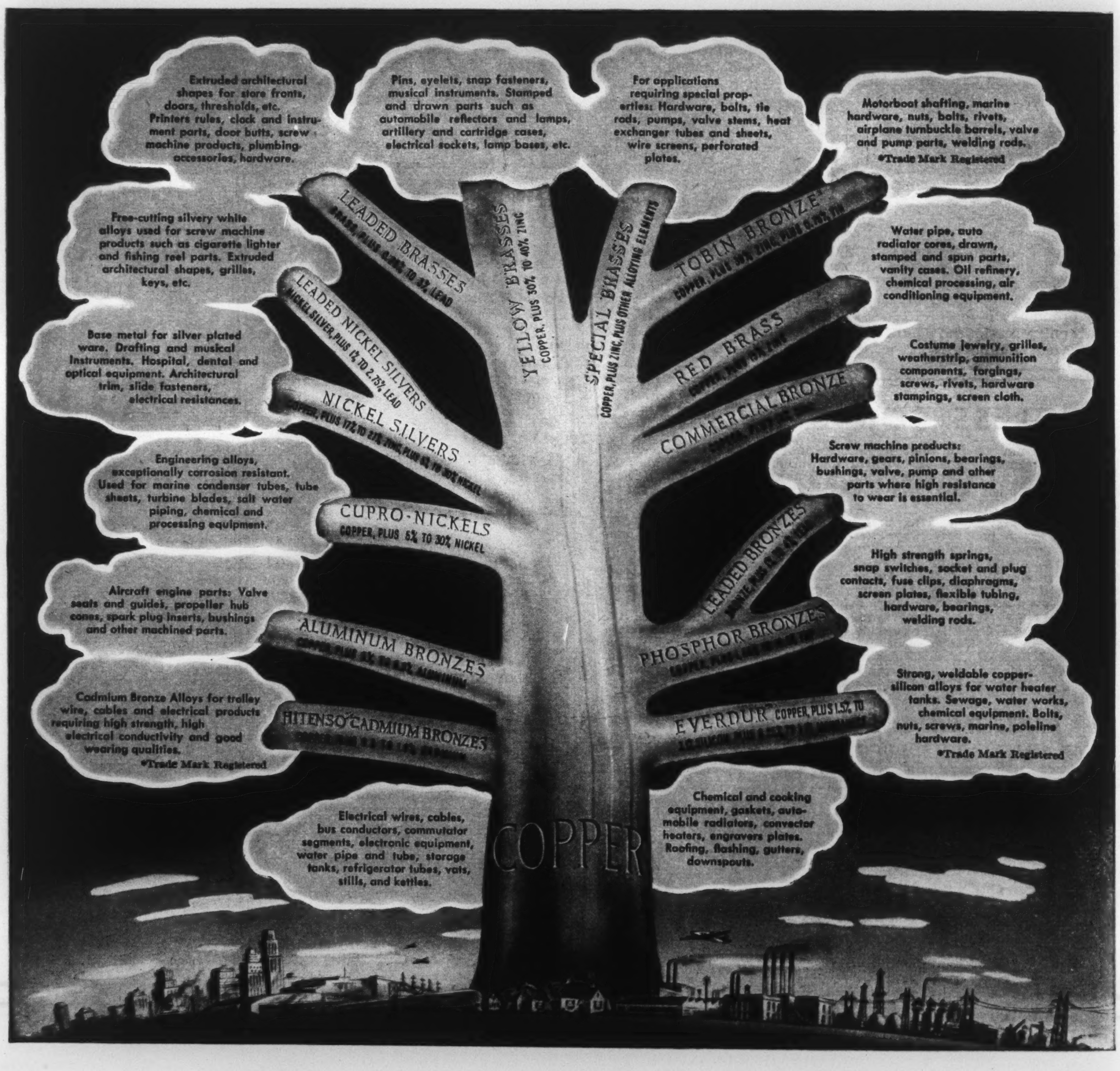
John Bracken, Leader of the Progressive Conservative Party, 1943: "Our representatives at the peace table should see that there is provision for an international police force that will make sure that no nation arms behind our backs."

Herbert Morrison, United Kingdom Home Secretary, 1943: "An International Police Force means a civil agency of inspection, supervision and control, with a military force (such as a joint bomber fleet) in the background that need only be of moderate size."

Mack Eastman, Professor of History, University of Saskatchewan, 1943: "The common police force would be composite and adaptable; small but symbolic; mobile and served increasingly by air transport; instantly at the disposal of a defence council based on the great industrial powers; able to place itself across the path of the impending aggressor; and, in the very unlikely event of his persistence, backed by national con-



DEAN ACHESON, head of Dept. of State of the power which might contribute most to a U.N. force.


Extruded architectural shapes for store fronts, doors, thresholds, etc. Printers rules, clock and instrument parts, door butts, screw machine products, plumbing accessories, hardware.
Pins, eyelets, snap fasteners, musical instruments. Stamped and drawn parts such as automobile reflectors and lamps, artillery and cartridge cases, electrical sockets, lamp bases, etc.
For applications requiring special properties: Hardware, bolts, tie rods, pumps, valve stems, heat exchanger tubes and sheets, wire screens, perforated plates.
Motorboat shafting, marine hardware, nuts, bolts, rivets, airplane turnbuckle barrels, valve and pump parts, welding rods.
*Trade Mark Registered
Free-cutting silvery white alloys used for screw machine products such as cigarette lighter and fishing reel parts. Extruded architectural shapes, grilles, keys, etc.
Water pipe, auto radiator cores, drawn, stamped and spun parts, vanity cases. Oil refinery, chemical processing, air conditioning equipment.
Base metal for silver plated ware. Drafting and musical instruments. Hospital, dental and optical equipment. Architectural trim, slide fasteners, electrical resistances.
Costume jewelry, grilles, weatherstrip, ammunition components, forgings, screws, rivets, hardware stampings, screen cloth.
Screw machine products: Hardware, gears, pinions, bearings, bushings, valve, pump and other parts where high resistance to wear is essential.
Engineering alloys, exceptionally corrosion resistant. Used for marine condenser tubes, tube sheets, turbine blades, salt water piping, chemical and processing equipment.
High strength springs, snap switches, socket and plug contacts, fuse clips, diaphragms, screen plates, flexible tubing, hardware, bearings, welding rods.
Aircraft engine parts: Valve seats and guides, propeller hub cones, spark plug inserts, bushings and other machined parts.
Strong, weldable copper-silicon alloys for water heater tanks. Sewage, water works, chemical equipment. Bolts, nuts, screws, marine, poleline hardware.
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In 1943 a United States Senate resolution (number 114, introduced by Senators Ball, Burton, Hatch and Hill), called for a United Nations organization with authority to "provide for the assembly and maintenance of a United Nations military force and to suppress by immediate use of such force any future attempt at military aggression by any nation."

British and U.S. Polls

British Institute of Public Opinion poll, 1943: Question — "Should the countries fighting the Axis set up an international police force after the war is over to try to keep peace throughout the world?" Vote — yes, 74 per cent; no, 14 per cent; undecided, 12 per cent.

American Institute of Public Opinion, 1943: Poll question—"Are you for or against an international police force?" Vote—for, 75 per cent; against, 17 per cent; undecided, 8 per cent.

Early in 1944 the American Commission to Study the Organization of the Peace put forward the suggestion that a small international air force be established to function under the United Nations for the purpose of reconnaissance and preliminary warning against overt acts. At Dumbarton Oaks, later the same year, Russia echoed this proposal.

In 1944 United States Assistant Secretary of State Long made a speech which outlined United States official thinking on a world police force. It forecast combined operations by the blue-chip countries, in which naval and air forces would be supplemented by special airborne mobile forces to be dispatched to trouble zones as the need arose.

Early in 1945, Karl Mundt, Republican member of the United States House of Representatives military affairs committee, urged the creation of a postwar 5,000-plane "international peace patrol of the air," equally divided among bases in Newfoundland, Scotland, Egypt, Brazil, China.

What Canadians Said

Canadian Institute of Public Opinion poll, 1946: Question — "Would you be willing to have Canada turn over control of all her armed forces and munitions, including atomic bomb materials, to a world parliament, providing leading countries did the same?" Vote—yes, 59 per cent; no, 29 per cent; undecided, 12 per cent.

In mid-1947 the United States proposed a United Nations global police force of 300,000 fighting men, 3,800 bombers, and 200 warships (including three battleships).

About that time it became clear that the United Nations Military Staffs Committee was having real trouble. Russia kept insisting that the Big Five should contribute "equal" contingents to any international police force—that is, regiment for regiment, bomber for bomber, battleship for battleship. On the other hand, the United Kingdom, France, and China wanted the contributions to be "comparable," each power pooling what it was best fitted to offer.

A curious deadlock resulted. While Russia would not accept the proposal of the other members of the Big Five, Russia's own proposal was stillborn since China has neither bombers nor battleships.

Not Practicable?

By the end of 1947, after many months of secret meetings, the Military Staffs Committee declared that an international army was not practicable because of the Great Powers veto capacities. The Committee lowered its sights to a symbol weapon. It began thinking in terms of a token force of men and planes to do such jobs as guarding borders and patrolling areas of unrest. But there still is no token force.

So far the best the United Nations has been able to do in the way of an international police force is to send a thin blue line of 49 unarmed guards to Palestine to act as truce observers during the summer of 1948. The men were of American, Australian, Chinese, Danish, French, Norwegian, Swedish nationality.

The 1948 assassination of Count Bernadotte spurred United Nations secretary-general Trygve Lie to demand a United Nations guard of 800 men to maintain order in disturbed areas. No announcement has been made about the fate of this proposal.

Canadians realize that the United Nations without the sanction of force is like a city with a criminal code but no policemen. Canada has subscribed officially to the United Nations "army," but has yet to receive a call for her contribution. Despite the selfishness and the violence which lie like suffocating palls over the world, an international police force—preventive, restrictive, permanent—should be no idle dream. If we really want peace.

U.S. MILITARY heads who would be directly concerned with a new international police force. Left to right, General Hoyt S. Vandenberg, Chief of Air Staff, Admiral Louis Denfield, Chief of Naval Operations, "Ike" Eisenhower, General Omar Bradley, Chief of Staff of the United States Army. →

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THE WORLD TODAY

Pleasant Surprises In Germany; Bismarck, Nehru and India

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

LAST week I emphasized the trouble which the Soviets might be able to make for us among the Germans and the West Europeans, by coming out at a new Foreign Ministers' Conference as champions of a united, centralized German state freed of all occupation forces.

Since then there have been a number of hints as to the way in which the Western Powers plan to meet this Soviet strategy, and at least one strong indication of the reaction of the leading West German politicians, which encourage a somewhat less pessimistic view of the disruption which a new Four-Power conference could cause.

The meeting between the West German leaders and the Allied Military Governors in the big I. G. Farben office buildings in Frankfort early last week to reach a final decision on the draft constitution for the German Federal Republic produced a number of pleasant surprises.

The first surprise was that the Germans, who must have been following intently the rumors of a lifting of the Berlin blockade and a reopening of the whole German question, nevertheless went ahead — even hurried — to find an accommodation between the views of the socialists and those of the conservatives which had seemed impossible of achievement even a week earlier.

The second surprise was the melting away of the conflict between the views of the Germans, as expressed in the draft constitution, and those of the Western Powers, as laid down in the occupation statute, apparently under the spell of some argument which Robert Murphy had hastily brought from Washington.

The third surprise was the tardiness of the Soviets, who are assumed to have as their main purpose the disruption of our plans for setting up a West German state, in making their first broadcast announcement of the negotiations for lifting the blockade only *after* the successful Frankfort meeting.

Some Questions Answered

Thus it would seem that we are beginning to receive some answers to the questions which had to be left open last week, as to how much the German politicians themselves may have learned from Soviet tactics since the end of the war; as to the effect which the Berlin blockade and the recovery of Western Germany within the scope of the Marshall Plan may have had in impelling them to work out their future more with the West than the East; and as to the tactics which the Western foreign ministers may have agreed upon during their meeting in Washington to counter the expected Soviet move.

How could General Clay be so positive in asserting his conviction, after the Frankfort meeting, that the Germans would go ahead with the establishment of their West German state even while a new Foreign Ministers' conference was discussing an all-German settlement? It seems that he and Murphy must have argued with the West Germans that they would hold a definite advantage if they had a state set up by the time the Foreign Ministers agreed — if they should be able to agree—on the establishment of an all-German government.

In such an event—as I imagine the argument — the kind of government on which three-quarters of the German people had agreed would be bound to have a decisive influence over the form of government for the whole of Germany. Here it should be noted that the name which has been given to the state which the West Germans are setting up is the German Federal Republic, a name which could cover the whole country.

Acheson Declares His Stand

Murphy may have gone further, and said to the German leaders what Acheson said to an American audience a few days later, that the United States "will agree to no general solution for Germany into which the basic safeguards and benefits of the existing West German arrangements would not be absorbed." The idea seems to be clear that the Eastern zone is to be "absorbed" into the German Federal Republic.

The argument could be put to the West German leaders — and from their quick agreement must have been put—that they could not lose in going ahead with the building of a West German state. If the Foreign Ministers should agree on an all-German solution, then this must be, according to American insistence (and even more, one would imagine, according to French insistence) along the lines of the federal constitution being worked out by the West Germans.

If, on the other hand, the Foreign Ministers should not be able to agree then the West Germans would not have lost precious time in furthering their own political and economic recovery.

GEORGE IGNATIEFF, chief assistant to General McNaughton and the U.N.'s youngest committee chairman, has renewed Canada's long-standing appeal to that organization to limit the length of speeches.

It does appear that the political reaction of the West Germans to the current development has been more robust than it would have been even a year ago. From many accounts the far-reaching recovery of Western Germany during that period has given its leaders new vigor and confidence. They are going to be in a real sense a third party to the new negotiations between East and West, as they were not before.

But we had better be cautious in counting on their attachment to the Western powers' program for Germany. The very fact that we are so strong for it is bound to make many Germans doubt that it is the best program for Germany, even as they may distrust a Soviet program as being the best for Germany.

The best that we can hope for is that, faced with a choice, considering the degree of economic recovery of Western Germany as contrasted with the misery of the Eastern zone under Soviet control, and impressed, as Germans must be, with the growing political and military strength of the Western world, they will prefer our plan as the lesser evil.

Suppose, however, that they are offered, not just the choice between a

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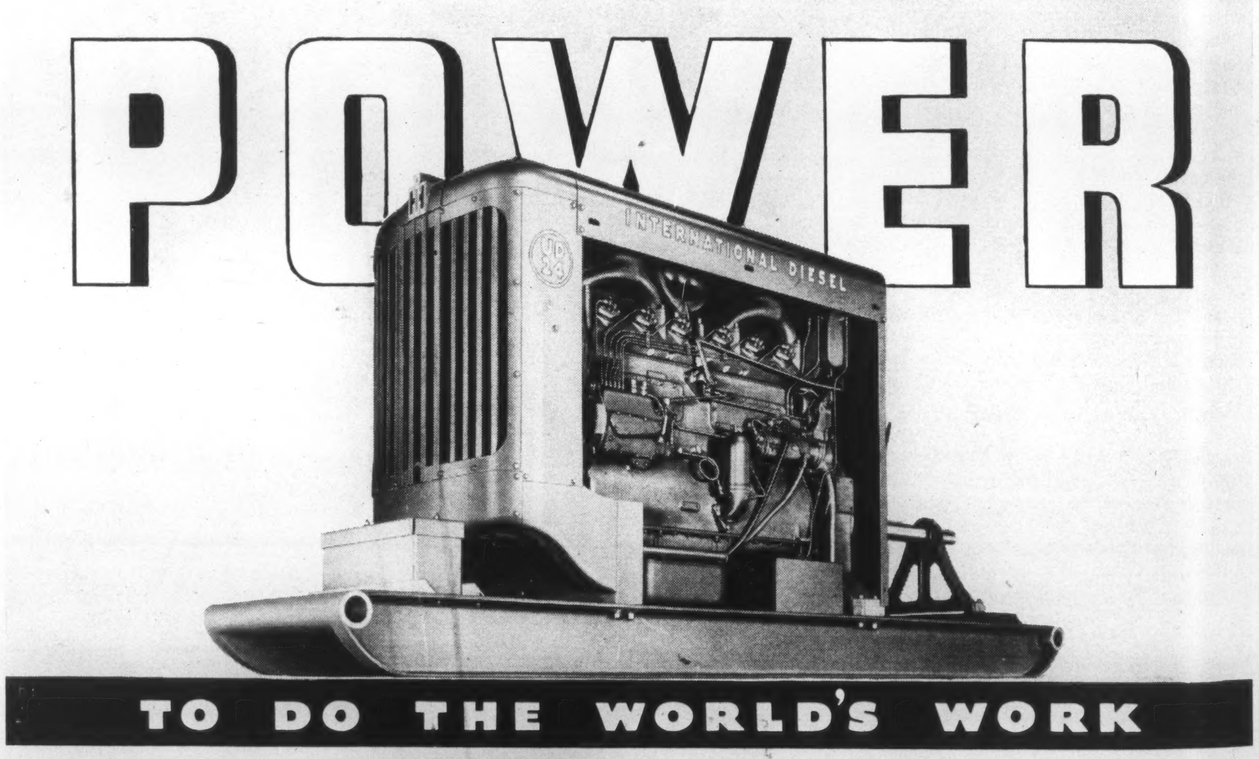

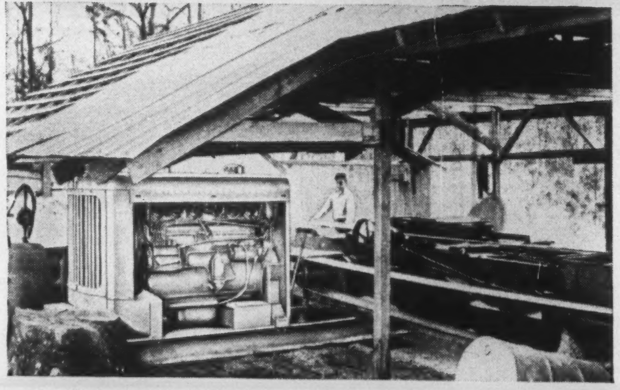

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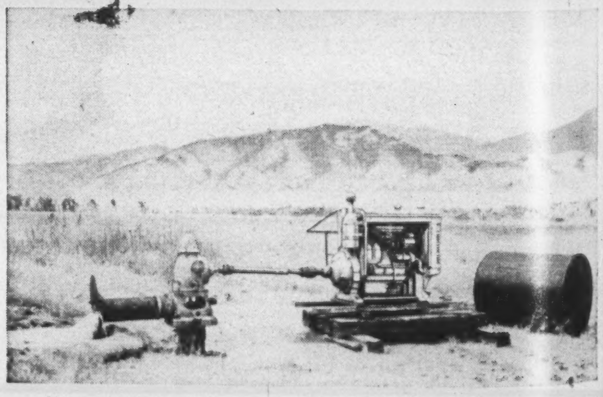

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plan favoring the West and a plan favoring the Soviets, but a plan which appears to favor Germany? It is just such a plan which the Soviets are said to have been circulating in Eastern Germany during the past week and to be preparing to present at the Foreign Ministers' conference.

This plan is said to call for a new centralized government, based on the Weimar Constitution of 1919, for the whole of Germany, for the conclusion of a peace treaty with such a German government, and the withdrawal of all occupation troops. This would have a powerful appeal to almost all Germans and could place us in the difficult position of seeming to block German unity and insisting on a continued occupation.

The Western powers are preparing to meet this move. Acheson has indicated that we, too, will favor German unity by proposing that Eastern Germany be asked to join in the German Federal Republic now being set up in the West. In this we will have the support of the Bavarians. We will insist on Four-Power supervision of elections throughout the country, and freedom for the Western political parties to organize in the Eastern zone. Here we will certainly have the support of the Social Democrats, whose party has been forcibly submerged in the S.E.D. (Communist) Party in the Soviet zone, and of the conservative Christian Democratic Union, which has been discriminated against heavily.

Putting Us on the Spot

On the question of early evacuation of occupation troops we will be on the spot, however. It is said that the Americans are ready to propose a great reduction in occupation forces, but the British, and even more the French, are not ready for this. The Americans will be constrained to go along with the French on this point, and on their insistence on a federal as against a centralized German state, in order not to sacrifice the hard-won Western unity.

Yet it seems reasonable to count on some aid from the Soviets in our struggle to retain such German co-operation as we have gained during the past year. They can offer new proposals, but they cannot step out of character, and that character has become much more clearly delineated, both to the Western negotiators and the German politicians, since the last Foreign Ministers' meeting.

The Soviets will tarnish their gleaming appeal for German unity by demands which will be aimed all too clearly at giving their Communist supporters a special advantage in the new regime. They will demand some sort of veto provision for themselves, in the control of German industry. They will resist provisions for fair elections in their zone. They will spoil their proposal for evacuation of all occupation forces by insisting on a continuing role for their indoctrinated "People's Police" in the Eastern zone.

They will muddy the robes which they will assume as the great proponent of peace by vituperative attacks against the Western powers and those who have cooperated with them in Western Germany. And always, they will find their proposals and promises treated skeptically, because they have shifted their line and broken their word so often in the past. Who can really believe that what they want is a genuine German settlement, and peace in the heart of Europe?

COMMONWEALTH TRIUMPH

India's Decision To Remain In A Heartening Development

THE great compensation in international politics today for the tense and dangerous struggle with the Soviets against their tactics of spreading hatred and confusion is the new spirit of unity which is spreading in that part of the world beyond their sphere of domination. And one of the most heartening instances of this has been India's decision to stay in the Commonwealth.

One could make a general statement and say that three or four years ago, at the height of India's struggle for independence, few people in the world (and, one may be sure, the Soviets least of all) imagined that she would of her own free remain in the Commonwealth, with or without the qualification "British."

But let me just quote an unnamed "senior Congress Party leader" whose view is described from Delhi as typical. "Three years ago," he said, "few Congressmen wished to touch the Commonwealth with a pair of tongs." But, he went on, there has been a surprising transformation of their attitude towards Britain during this time, from hostility to a genuine desire for friendly association. "Had India now decided to leave the Commonwealth their disappointment would have been deep and real."

No doubt much of the credit for the decision must go to Prime Minister Nehru, a man whose fine character and genuine goodwill are recognized around the world (and who, we hope, will visit us in Canada some day).

But he could not have done it alone. And, indeed, we find the Vice-Premier, Sardar Patel, who has been pictured as an altogether tougher and more nationalistic person, greeting the decision as a bold and momentous one.

CHURCHILL looks into the future and sees India's decision to stay in the Commonwealth as part of a broad movement towards unity now spreading everywhere in free world.

And there is Mr. Churchill, who might well have made difficulties, for a year ago he declared that "the Conservative Party would resist any attempt to destroy the expression 'British Empire' or to abandon the constitutional term 'dominion' or abolish the word 'British' from our collective designation."

Today he still clings to the name "British Empire and Commonwealth of Nations," but he is "unfeignedly glad" an impassable gulf has not opened between it and the new India. True to the role which may earn him greater fame than even his heroic stand of 1940-45, he looks beyond this new expression of Commonwealth unity to "an even larger and wider synthesis of states and nations comprising both the United States and a United Europe which may perhaps one day—and perhaps at no distant day—bring to a harassed and struggling humanity real security for peace and freedom for hearth and home."

The struggle to preserve Asia from disruption and eventual domination by the Soviets will be grimmer and more prolonged than the similar struggle in Europe. India looms more and more as the key nation of Asia.

One might paraphrase Bismarck's comment, which has been so well borne out, that one of the decisive factors in the history of the twentieth century would be that North America spoke English, by saying hopefully that one of the decisive factors in Asia during coming decades may be that the leaders of the freedom movement in India spoke English, printed their demands against Britain in English, and were big enough to acknowledge that they learned their ideas of freedom and democracy in Britain and found it to India's advantage to remain associated with her.

Somehow, I had a feeling that India would stay in the Commonwealth when I read a pleasant little account a few weeks ago of Nehru joining the Cambridge Club in New Delhi.

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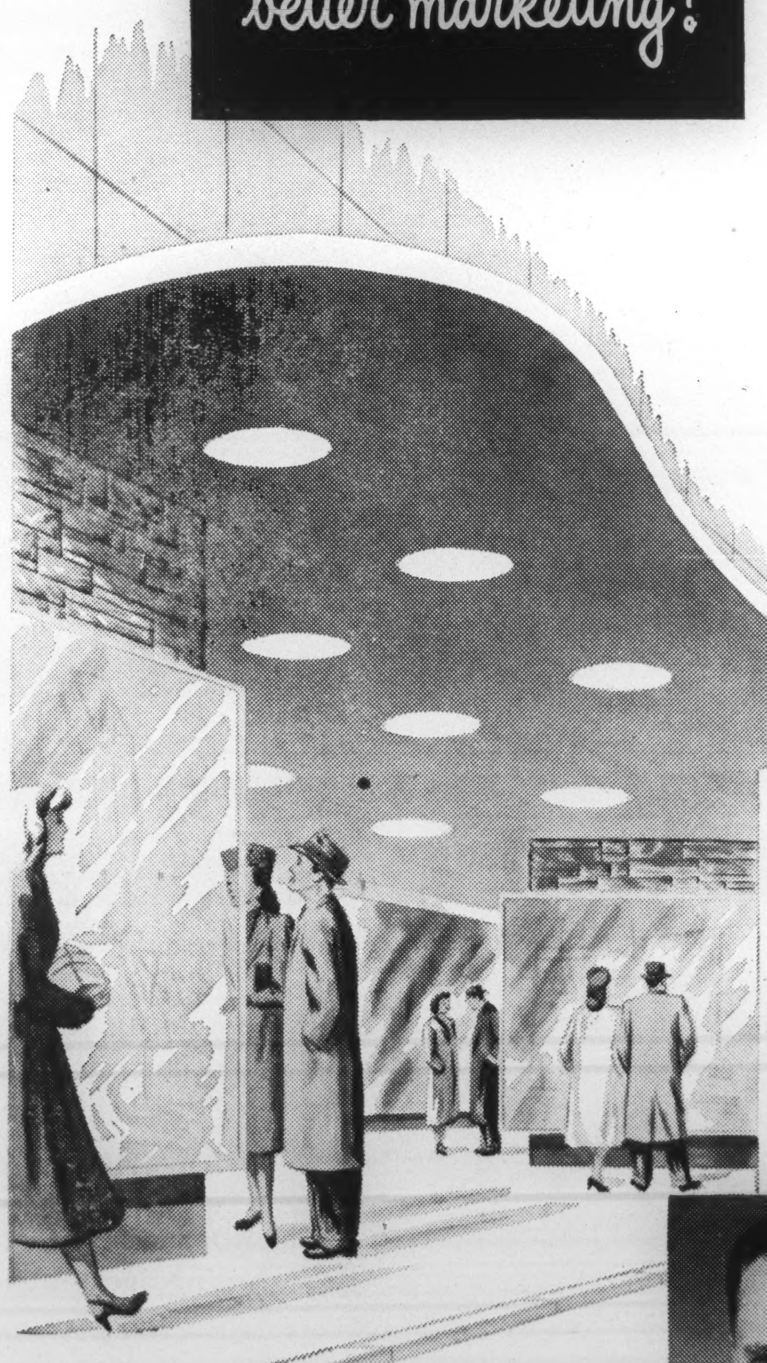

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HEDLEIGH VENNING

began his career as a junior salesman in 1926. From the beginning, he became aware of the opportunity awaiting the application of imagination and creative thinking to any job. A keen student of modern packaging, an enthusiastic and energetic worker, he is now vice-president in charge of sales of Shirriff's Limited, one of Canada's larger food product companies; a great believer in scientific marketing and a leader in the field of selling and advertising.

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PORTS OF CALL

Theirs The Land Of Opportunity All South America Convinced

By HARRY BOYLE

WAITING at Dorval airport for the plane to leave I started reading "Roving South" by Willard Price (Longmans, Green, $6.00). After the first few pages I became conscious of somebody watching me. A man with a clipped moustache and a tanned face smiled and spoke in a British voice.

"Interested in South America?"

It was a rather unusual greeting and when I agreed with him the man explained, "It's just that those of us who live there are so keen about it. It's the coming land of opportunity. The political situation is a bit sticky at the moment, but you mark my words. Latin America has the greatest potential of any place on this old earth."

Unfortunately the New York plane was announced at that moment and the man gave me a wave and left. He also bestowed on me a whetted appetite for the book, but even allowing for that, I feel certain that it would still have been one of the most interesting travel books in my experience.

Willard Price writes in an easy and yet humorous way of his experiences in travelling with his wife through Mexico, Central and South America. I had the feeling as I read the book, that I was sharing completely in the actual reactions of the author, irrespective of tourist folders. Price has a conversational style and the book is sharpened by countless anecdotes such as the one concerning Ezio Pinza, who performed in Manaos in a darkened shed with only a faint illumination on the stage before a vast audience which he could not see and which remained silent. Having gone to Manaos, ostensibly to perform at the Opera House, he was puzzled. He was later informed that he had performed at one of the largest leper colonies in the world.

The reader of "Roving South" comes across a strange and varied assortment of information. Orchids are cheaper in Costa Rica than daisies in San Francisco. If the authorities relaxed the mosquito controls in Panama for one month, they would find the pest back in full force again. The Amazon contains one tenth of the world's running water and drains an area equalling eighty-five per cent of the United States. Mexico is the only Indian dominated nation in the hemisphere. Inside the Chilean mountain which contains the Braden copper mine, there is a waterfall three times the height of Niagara.

These are only incidental items. The really impressive reaction from the book comes when you realize the staggering natural resources of the lands to the south of us. The soil of the Argentine pampas is so deep and rich that it can be cultivated for twenty years without ever lying fallow and without fertilizer. Picture the Braden copper mine in Chile where pure copper is extracted from ore to the amount of over two million dollars worth per month.

There are dark shadows on the picture however. Price, visiting the Japanese settlements in Brazil, noticed a picture of President Truman and an Admiral with heads bowed standing on the deck of the Missouri. The caption said they were surrendering to Japan. Actually they were looking at the plaque in the deck commemorating the surrender of Japan.

"So sorry," said his Japanese host, "I hope our people do not make it too hard for you."

Price questioned this statement and the Japanese replied, "I mean, our armies of occupation in your country."

The same attitude prevailed among all of the 300,000 residents of Japanese origin. They have been completely misinformed by the secret society, Shindo Remmei, an affiliate of the Black Dragon in Japan. This is comparatively easy since they cannot read Portuguese and the government of Brazil does not allow Japanese papers to be printed.

It is significant that one chapter in "Roving South" is headed *Master Race?* He says, "If Peron were alone the situation would not be so serious. But Peron is raising up a generation of little Perons. The schools are in Peron's hands. They are manufacturing-Nazi-tinctured militarists who believe passionately in the Argentine super race and its manifest destiny, hold with Peron's maxim, 'War is an inevitable social phenomenon,' despise democracy as effete and outdated, and are trained to regard even American food shipments to Europe as 'Yankee imperialism'."

Even in dealing with the political situations, Price documents the case with pertinent anecdotes that make "Roving South" easy to read and genuinely interesting. It's a travel book that the businessman, statesman or student of world affairs can share with the traveller.

SOCIAL PROMETHEUS

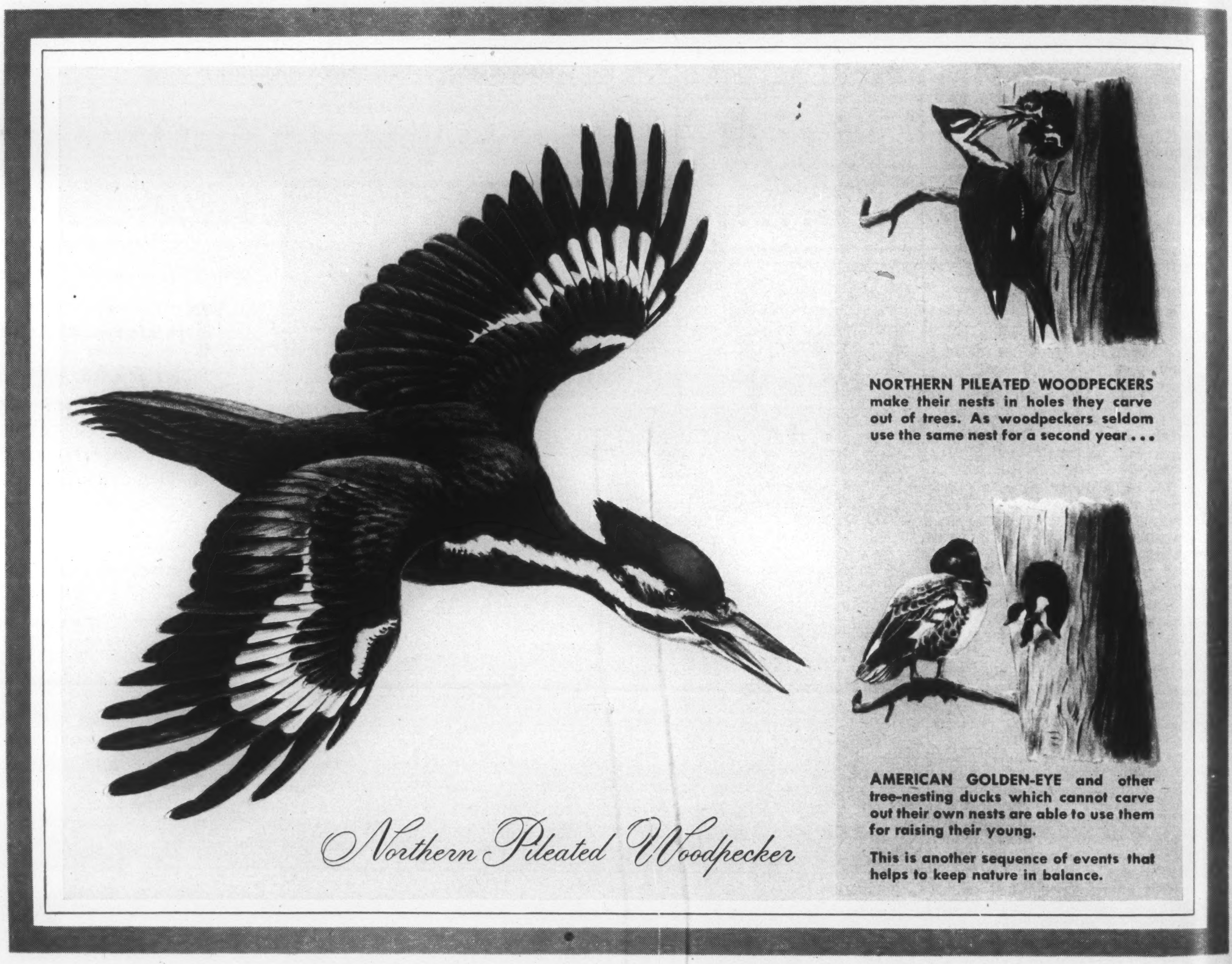
HE LAID a burning cigarette upon
our grand piano
To tell us of his service in the village
of Diano
In the Italian foot-hills near the lovely town of Asti.
—The smell of burning varnish on
mahogany is nasty!

His pipe was in his pocket ere the
dottel was extinguished,
It burned right through his pantaloons, new-tailored and distinguished.
I didn't care; his minor burns are
certain to be healed.
—But oh, the pale-blue cover of our
damask chesterfield!

He went a-fishing in the North, and
grilled a speckled trout,
But didn't drown the camp-fire the
morning he pulled out.
A lively wind sprang up and soon the
flames were in the spruce,
And half-a-million acres are no longer
any use!

Oh, while he was in Italy some sniper,
hard and grim,
Would have deserved some gratitude
by calmly shooting him!

J. E. M.



Northern Pileated Woodpecker

NORTHERN PILEATED WOODPECKERS make their nests in holes they carve out of trees. As woodpeckers seldom use the same nest for a second year . . .

AMERICAN GOLDEN-EYE and other tree-nesting ducks which cannot carve out their own nests are able to use them for raising their young.

This is another sequence of events that helps to keep nature in balance.

'NATURE IN BALANCE' IS *Nature Unspoiled*

IT IS GENERALLY KNOWN that some animals depend on others for their food. These food chains help keep the right proportions amongst all plant and animal life. But there are other "chains" that help keep nature in balance.

One of these exists between the northern pileated woodpecker and the American golden-eye duck. The woodpecker's nesting hole is used the following year by tree-nesting ducks. As these ducks largely depend on unused woodpecker nests for their homes, this means that where woodpeckers are scarce, tree-nesting ducks are also likely to be scarce.

This is only one way that woodpeckers help us—they also protect our trees by devouring thousands of tree-killing beetles and other destructive insects. All woodpeckers are definitely beneficial and should not be molested.

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†*Nature Unspoiled* — YOURS TO ENJOY — YOURS TO PROTECT

PORTS OF CALL

Three Nations Share The Glory Of Famous Old Ticonderoga

By HERBERT CAMPBELL

STEPHEN H. P. PELL, of Ticonderoga, New York, is the only living American who has his own private fort. No imitation Hollywood set, this is the real thing, constructed of solid stone and bristling with cannon.

Pell, a genial man with a passion for American history, came by his fort accidentally, but it is no accident that it is what it is today—a fascinating museum of Revolutionary history. Unlike America's other blood-soaked battlegrounds, Fort Ticonderoga has been in private ownership for nearly a century and a half, and the painstaking work of making it the patriotic shrine it is today has been carried on entirely by private initiative.

The idea for a fort at Ticonderoga originated in the fertile brain of a French military engineer. In 1755 the Marquis de Lotbiniere voyaged down Lake Champlain to establish a French outpost. The site he selected was a narrow point of land overlooking Lake Champlain not far from its connection with Lake George. Here, mused the thoughtful Marquis, an entrenched army could control the important water route to Canada. Thousands of men were to die as proof that Lotbiniere's choice had been well made.

General James Abercromby, leading the greatest army ever seen in America up to that time, 6,000 British regulars and 9,000 provincials, was the first to prove Lotbiniere's point. On a hot July day in 1758 he left 2,000 dead at the foot of Ticonderoga's walls. Eighteen years later troops of "Mad" Anthony Wayne used bleaching thighbones for tent pegs.

In 1759 Sir Jeffrey Amherst (who, as Amherst College sings, "was a soldier of the king"), with an army of 12,000 succeeded where Abercromby had failed and ended forever French control of Ticonderoga.

The next big moment came on a dark May morning in '75 when Ethan Allen and some Green Mountain Boys made an unannounced call. A corporal's guard of English troops tumbled from their barracks in their nightshirts while Allen waved his sword and demanded surrender "in the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress."

Some students of history are inclined to quibble over this happy phrase. It sounds just a little too pat and they suspect that the fiery Vermonter was really less eloquent and more to the point. But Stephen Pell, who is an authority of Ethan Allen, as he is on everything that has touched the career of his favorite fort, is convinced that Allen actually used the words history has recorded.

"Ethan Allen was just the sort of man who would spend the last anxious moments before his attack polishing up the phrases of a speech," he says, and adds with a twinkle that "in those days Jehovah was far better known to British commanders than the Continental Congress."

Americans held the post until July, 1777, when a garrison under General Arthur St. Clair awoke one morning to find a British battery perched on Mt. Defiance all ready to lob shot into the fort. Unprotected Mt. Defiance was a weak spot in the whole system of defence that every commander had overlooked on the assumption that it was too steep to be a threat. Burgoyne's artillery officers proved it was not and St. Clair moved out without a shot being fired.

From then on the fort was a back number. The British surrendered it at the end of the Revolution but by then nobody cared and what armies had failed to do was soon accomplished by time and the depredations of neighboring farmers. By 1806, when William Ferris Pell, the first of Ticonderoga's devoted Pells, acquired the property, the fort was little more than a pile of stone.

It might have remained that way (as another fort of the same period at Crown Point, farther up the lake, has done) had it not been for the fact that in his youth Stephen Pell tripped over what turned out to be a bronze snuffbox. As he reflected on his find it became his burning ambition to restore Fort Ticonderoga as a living page of American history. Today it is the most faithfully restored Revolutionary fort in America and houses the greatest collection of Revolutionary objects.

Accuracy First

Its library, some 5,000 volumes, has been a mine of information for historians and writers. Kenneth Roberts (a faithful "Ti" fan) did much of his research here and the original manuscript of his "Rabble in Arms" is on display.

Pell's insistence on accuracy and his infectious enthusiasm has secured the unstinted assistance of foreign governments, titled noblemen and wealthy Americans as well as the generous support of thousands of ordinary citizens.

The British government sent fourteen 24-pound guns which were cast for use in the Revolution but undelivered at the war's end. Other cannon, some of them French, were brought from the West Indies and South America. Ticonderoga's original guns were ordered to Boston by George Washington to drive the British out. One of them, which was lost on the way, has been returned.

OLD SOLDIERS are not forgotten when the Irish Guards make their traditional distribution of shamrocks.

On display is the bullet which killed General Wolfe at Quebec, Burgoyne's shaving mug, all kinds of swords, uniforms and military trappings. A prize exhibit is the hollow silver ball, the size of a bullet, which was taken from Sir Henry Clinton's courier to General Burgoyne. The ball, which contained secret dispatches written on thin paper, was swallowed by the messenger who resolutely refused to be "physicked" until his captors threatened to operate without the benefit of anesthetics. Some of Martha Washington's more intimate garments, donated by a descendant (and properly authenticated, of course), are on display.

Treasure House

Donations whose authenticity cannot be established beyond doubt have been politely refused, but even so two floors of the reconstructed barracks are about to overflow.

Firearm collectors drool at sight of the prize collection in the armory. In a barrack basement are some of the tons of metal objects dug up around the fort, piles of musket and cannon balls, French and British bayonets, rifles, surgical instruments, shovels, saws, cooking utensils, and pieces of armor. The top floor shows the peaceful side of colonial life, and here, mingled with war clubs, tomahawks, canoes and other Indian relics, are carpenter and blacksmith tools, candle molds, looms and spinning wheels, household utensils, furniture and clothing.

On a barge moored below the fort is the salvaged hull of the "Philadelphia," sunk in a blazing battle off Valcour Island in Lake Champlain more than 150 years ago. It was part of the first American fleet, built by Benedict Arnold.

Restoration of Ticonderoga which is described in "New York State Vacationlands," a 196-page free guide issued by the Division of State Publicity of the New York State Department of Commerce, Albany 7, New York, has been going on since 1909 and it is now nearly finished. The project is far too important to entrust to a single man and has been handed over to the Pell Family Association under which no member of the family may derive profit and all members are pledged to restoration and preservation of the fort. The modest fee that is charged for admission helps defray the cost of operation.

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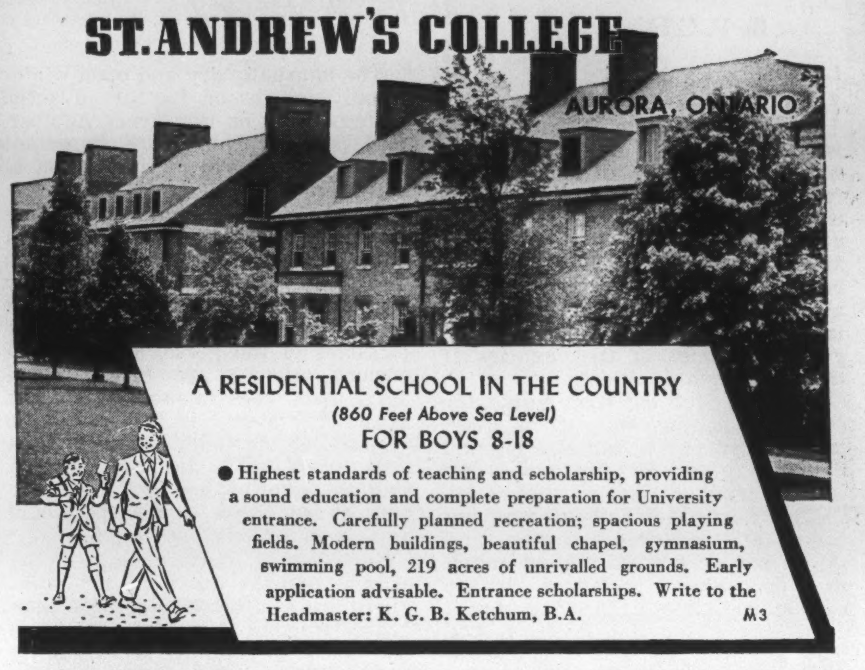

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LONDON LETTER

Tomorrow Britain's Rural Scene Will Be Minus The Horse

By P. O'D.

London.

EASTER this year was as nearly perfect in its weather as could well be imagined or desired, clear, warm, sunny days—all four of them, for the Easter holiday in this country is generally regarded as a four-day affair, including as it does Easter Monday. The warmest Easter in nearly a century, say the weather authorities. Warmer in fact than last August Bank Holiday—which gives some idea of the vagaries of this unpredictable climate.

Now all over the countryside the spring is coming on with a rush, trees everywhere in full blossom and the fields green with the new crops. This is true at least of the South. Farther north they have been having colder and cloudier weather, and things may not be so far advanced. But everywhere according to the agricultural experts, this has been a good spring for the farmers, and they are well up with their work. Good for everyone else too, for we become more and more dependent on what can be grown at home.

The unusually dry and open winter is only one reason for the advanced state of work on the farms. Another, and perhaps even more important one, is the general mechanization of rural activities.

From the top of a hill in the rolling downland of East Sussex I looked out only yesterday over the green slopes and valleys of that most lovely countryside, where the bare, rounded summits are gay just now with the blossoms of the gorse, and the tiny ancient villages are tucked away amid their trees in the folds of the hills. Wherever I looked men were at work in the fields harrowing the new crops—with tractors. Not a single team of horses did I see, where only a few years ago there would have been nothing but horses.

Horse-lovers may regret the change, and do, but it is inevitable. There are said to be now more than 260,000 tractors at work in the country; and the number is constantly and rapidly growing. They may be less picturesque—or so we sentimentalists think—but they do the work more quickly. And that is of the first importance in a country where you never can tell from day to day what sort of weather you may get. Soon the horse will be kept only for sport. Fortunately people haven't yet taken to hunting on tractors.

Mr. Strachey's Algerian Wine

BULK buying must be great fun—for the head of a government department, at any rate. If you make a profit, you pin medals on yourself on both sides of your chest. If things go wrong, as unfortunately they very often do, you let the taxpayer meet the bill. And when people ask awkward questions, as they will, you refuse to answer, on the ground that it is "not in the public interest" to do so. Simple, isn't it?

Mr. Strachey, the Minister of Food, bought a lot of Algerian wine. He still has most of it on his hands—how much he refuses to state. "Not in the public interest", my dears! But people in the trade, who ought to know enough to make at least a shrewd guess, say about £1,000,000's worth. And that is quite a lot of money to be tied up in the nasty stuff, which no one wants to drink.

The saddest part of it all is that there is any amount of reasonably good French wine to be had at the same price, or less, but the imports are being cut down until such time as the Algerian stuff is sold. Unless we drink up what we don't like, we shan't get what we do. As a further inducement, the price to the trade has been reduced, but not enough, it would seem. The dealers are still refusing to handle it, for the good and simple reason that their customers won't buy it.

In the meantime, the thirsty public continues to drink gin before its meals, and beer at them. For most people not very much of a deprivation perhaps, but there has always been in this country a very considerable number of people who really like a glass of wine with their meals. The price has cured a good many of them of the habit, and now Mr. Strachey and his Algerian wine seem likely to cure the rest.

Phillumenists' Exhibition

PHILLUMENISTS — but perhaps I should explain. A phillumenist is a person who collects matchboxes. I didn't know myself until I read of the present exhibition by the British Matchbox Label Society. Some of the humorists of the press have described the show as "matchless" and others as "striking," but this perhaps is the sort of joke it is kinder to pretend you haven't noticed. They agree in calling the exhibitors "phillumenists." It must be right.

When I speak of collecting matchboxes, I don't mean the shining and beautiful things in tortoiseshell or silver or gold and enamel that you sometimes see in jewellers' shops—at a price that would make even the Aga Khan wonder if he could really afford it. I mean the ordinary plain, frail, little wooden boxes in which the makers sell their matches, and especially the labels on them, for it is the label that makes the value.

Modern matches go back quite a long way, to the original "friction lights" which were invented in this country about 1827. These were sold in tins of 100, but gradually the handy little wooden boxes came in as the match industry grew and grew. The little boxes, whether native or foreign, may have looked very much alike, but there was an endless diversity in their labels—some of which in the course of time naturally became very scarce. This is where the collectors started collecting.

Odd as it may seem that anyone should want to gather such things, there are some very large and, I presume, very valuable collections. The president of the British Society has a private collection of 63,000, said to be the largest in the country. In Berlin there was a German credited with 85,000, but it may be that he no longer has them. Matchboxes are not very well planned to withstand bombardment.

Though collectors usually care very little about the beauty of the things they collect — think of the hideous little bits of paper on which the stamp-collectors set such fantastic prices!—it is a source of some regret to British phillumenists that the foreign designs should be so much more artistic and striking (there I go myself!) than ours. They have even complained to the Council of Industrial Design. But it isn't likely that anything will be done about it. What would Sir Stafford say?

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Indians Get Many Benefits But Also Higher Prices

By DATTA VISHWANATH

Change is something the Indian peasant does not like; he is riddled with tradition and superstitions. Changes, however, are slowly taking place under the new government which is providing touring dispensaries, more hospitals and schools, seed distributing centres, agricultural implement depots and community radios. Debts owing to village money lenders have been paid by the government. Prices, however, have soared and the average peasant is worse off financially.

There now seems to be a complete absence of anti-British feeling.

Delhi.

BEFORE August, 1947, India could be described as the land of symbols and slogans. Any demagogue could get on the Congress Party's bandwagon and whip up his audiences to denounce the British Raj.

When I arrived in India three weeks ago I half expected to hear the same sort of thing. I went to big meetings and watched demonstrations in Bombay—storm-centre of Indian politics before 1947. I was disappointed; they were tame and boring.

On I went to Delhi, which in nearly 2,000 years has seen seven empires come and go—the last being the British. Delhi carries on with its regal dignity and decorum whether the government is despotic or democratic.

The peasant Indian is not given to a ready smile. He is a serious type. The advent of independence has not made much difference to his solemn look.

He lives his traditional life worshipping the same gods his forbears worshipped for thousands of years; he uses the same wooden plough pulled by bullocks. Manure which should be used on the land he bakes into cakes for fuel—25 years of modern propaganda are powerless before the age-old habit. Even Nehru's government of Independent India hasn't moved him.

Does it mean the average man in India is left untouched by the mighty change in the political structure of the country? Far from it.

Dagadoo Sutar, village carpenter of Chinchwad, near Poona, said to me: "What can I do with this independence? I cannot eat it. I used to work 18 hours a day when the Angrej (English) were here. I work the same number of hours now. But my wages have remained almost the same, although prices have gone up tremendously."

Dagadoo has a small farm, which he cultivates with the help of his 30-year-old wife and 15-year-old daughter, Thaki. She thinks she is better than her father because she can read and write. With literacy growing, newspapers have begun to reach the villages. Dagadoo does not drink and hasn't seen a film in 12 months. Yet he has not been able to save enough for his daughter's marriage.

He told me the new government had done one thing for him. Last year the village officer said Dagadoo need not pay the debt his father had contracted to the village moneylender for his mother's funeral.

Dagadoo is grateful for this, but does not feel quite happy about it. With the village moneylender has gone the facility for borrowing at any time. But the government of India, under the new management, are doing a lot for the rural areas. They have encouraged cooperative credit societies, quality seed distribution centres, agricultural implement depots, cottage industries and community radios.

Touring Dispensary

Another feature of the new regime is the touring dispensary. In many provinces a doctor, accompanied by a nurse, goes round the countryside on a weekly visit to treat people for common ailments. Cases which need more careful attention are sent to the nearest city hospital.

Often the illiterate villager is dismayed at the idea of being carried away in an ambulance. One man with acute appendicitis refused to go to hospital because the village astrologer told him he would die if he did. He was sure the astrologer's magic herb would cure him. But his wife persuaded him to go—and now he swears by the medical service. He is minus his appendix—and minus his superstition about that magic herb.

In the towns and cities the middle classes, though hit by high prices, are proud of the independent status of their country. They expect benefits from the new regime.

Congressmen who once preached the "boycott of British goods" are now among Britain's best customers. Shop windows in Connaught-place, fashionable shopping centre of New Delhi, are a continuous exhibition of the latest British models and designs.

An importer told me: "The demand for British goods is increasing. We tried to sell them similar American goods, but folk prefer British."

The most significant aspect of the new Indian situation is the complete absence of the old-time hatred and suspicion of the British. One member of the government commented: "Britain conceded independence to us at a psychological moment and has won India to her side for centuries."

Another significant thing is the universal use of the English tongue. All official work and day-to-day administration is carried on in English.

The decision to remain in the Commonwealth even though adopting a republican form of government, reflects this attitude. The impact on India of British culture and the democratic way of life has been so vital that it is unthinkable that she will sever her connection with Britain.

WESTERNER IN ENGLAND

THEY showed us their ivied towers,
Their walls so grey with time,
Their tombs of kings whose bones turn dust
Where the moss and lichen climb.

They showed us their storied halls
And their gardens soft with rain
Where the regal roses seemed to make
Their starred land glad again.

But under their roses lay
The graves that backward led,
And under the gardens bright with bloom
Slept deep their storied dead.

And I longed for my New World home
Where no dead warriors rest
And youth rides free in the foothill dawn
Where the glad trails greet the West,

And the care-free heart out-spans
Where the camp-fires star the slopes
And time and tears and the troubled past
Seem lost in tomorrow's hopes.

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Making Modern Mounties

(*Continued from page* 2)

man." Besides, the horse is still very useful for police work in rough country and in crowds.

"Cross your stirrups! T-r-r-r-ot!"

At the Riding Instructor's rasping shout, 16 lads deprived of artificial aids to staying on, prepared to fall off. Soon they would be jumping, let alone trotting, without stirrups—or reins. In six months, they could be fitted for the Force's magnificent Musical Ride, a glory of fluttering pennants on long lances, Stetson hats, bright scarlet, prancing horses, thrilling great cities with the effortless precision of its intricate equestrian ballet. All done by kindness — the Riding Instructor is as patient as Dad was when he drilled five rides of "Originals" daily in an open ring at 30 below zero.

Patient with horses too. Experts were gentling horses near the stables and, though using cowboy kit, there was no bronco-busting. They treated the scared, wild things, for the first time saddled, like lambs.

Other factors in getting results are that the Regina School is one of the largest and best-equipped in North America, setting a standard of tip-top efficiency followed throughout the Depot; that the buffalo-head crest of the Force, in full color and on a huge scale, glares down on the ménage, to remind the recruit of what is expected of him; and that a conspicuous notice quotes the ubiquitous Winston Churchill:

"Don't give your son money. Give him horses. No man ever came to grief — except honorable grief — through riding."

Pausing to watch a class learning pack-saddle work, an important sideline, even today, we went next to see men "on the square", at foot-drill.

"We organize our recruits in squads of 30. These are beginners."

They looked like Grenadier Guards to me, smart as be-damned in yellow-banded peak caps and chocolate-colored undress uniforms, arms and legs swinging as one, heels crashing and not a man under six feet—or so it seemed. These boys ought to be able to stand even this course. As an Old Timer once told Dad, concerning a squad of his day: "They'll do!"

In the gym, an instructor in police holds called:

"Come on, Big Boy! Rush me — hard as you can!"

Hard as he could — and that was mighty hard—Big Boy rushed. Deftly the instructor threw that rush into a writhing, helpless knot.

Another group went bounding and twirling over parallel bars and vaulting horse in swinging back-flips and running hand-springs, while still another learned how to knock out toughs, Brown Bomber style.

Outsize in Seals

An outsize in seals dived fully dressed into the big, indoor, heated swimming pool — again, one of the Continent's largest and best-equipped —plucked big weights from the bottom, climbed into a canoe without shipping a drop, all for the benefit of a panting, dripping squad taking time out from life-saving. Then the seal upset the canoe—as canoes will upset on lone patrols in furious rapids — emptied it by gentle, expert rocking and expertly climbed aboard. Something new—since Dad's time. Soon these men would be fine swimmers, past masters of canoes, able to save themselves—and others—with their clothes on and to bring the half-drowned back to life. An improvement, certainly, on the good old days.

Other instructors would make them experts in first aid.

A pitched battle seemed to be raging not far from the swimming pool. We went over, to find the Sergeant Major himself putting a squad through its practices on the revolver range. Thirty yards away, a full-size beaver-board man darted from cover, paused in the open for just as long as it takes to loose a round, dodged back again. The Sergeant Major's gun barked twice in that split-second pause, punched two neat holes in that beaver-board heart. Again and yet again. Then the rookies made some nice shooting too. I remembered the Force's champion shots — one a world's champion—and its unofficial, rigidly followed slogan "Never fire first."

We skipped the rifle range, because an ultra-modern laboratory, full of deadly-looking scientific instruments, cameras, photographic enlargements, charts and so on, was waiting, to teach many of the subjects included in what is to the civilian at least, the most thrilling of police arts—detection, scientific and otherwise.

Comparison Microscope

The bullet has been recovered from the body of a murder victim and the police object is to prove that it was fired from the gun found on the suspect. An instructor in the ballistics section shows a squad how to achieve that object by using the comparison microscope. He allows the men to examine the recovered bullet in the microscope and note the tiny marks made on it by the gun-barrel when it was discharged. Then he takes the gun, fires a shot from it into a special steel drum filled with waste, retrieves that second bullet and puts it in the comparison microscope beside the first. It, too, has marks exactly tallying with those on the fatal bullet. Since no two guns mark bullets in exactly the same way, the fact that both bullets came from the same gun is established to the satisfaction of any judge and jury.

Criminals roaring along in cars often smash a headlight. Then the comparison microscope can be used to identify bits of broken glass. Fragments found in the road and fragments from the headlight are placed side by side under the microscope; and even the simplest recruit can see that the fractures fit. Chemical magic, so the squad learns, can effect the same result. Bits of glass from the same piece have the same specific gravity. Place a bit from the headlight and a bit recovered from the road in a certain chemical solution. If they have the same specific gravity they will float in that solution at the same level.

A ghastly blow-up (enlargement) from the photograph of a corpse revealed details of wounds otherwise invisible. This was merely one illustration whereby the squad learned what the camera can do to preserve a perfect record of documents and objects. Other blow-ups of forged signatures, placed alongside blow-ups of genuine specimens, brought out clearly distinguishing differences. A stereoscopic camera made photos three-dimensional. Counterfeiting; plan-drawing (to reproduce the scene of the crime in all its details for the Court); forensic medicine, stains and toxicology; the making of plaster casts of foot-prints and the like; recognition of metals; hairs and fibres; portrait parle—"speaking likeness"—a system of visual description which will enable an artist to draw a perfect portrait of the person described; finger-printing, in all its phases (the Royal Canadian Mounted Police have one of the most extensive finger-print sections in the world, a section which has identified criminals after disappearances lasting 20 years) — the course covers all this and more.

So nowadays we find Sherlock Holmes disguised in a scarlet jacket; and desperadoes still say, as one of them said in Dad's day, "Them blamed Mounted Police don't give a guy no chance!"

The Depot has real sleuth-hounds too—enormous police-dogs, which the rookie is taught to train and handle. He's also taught the history of the Force, discipline, typing (touch system, mind you), observation tests, handling of prisoners, public relations, how to deal with automobile accidents, lock-picking, grain-thefts, burglary, safe-blowing, often with the aid of movies. He learns all about interviews, interrogations and countless Acts, rules and regulations, preventive service, municipal police work, and the driving, care and maintenance of motor transport, with *modus operandi* (how to identify an

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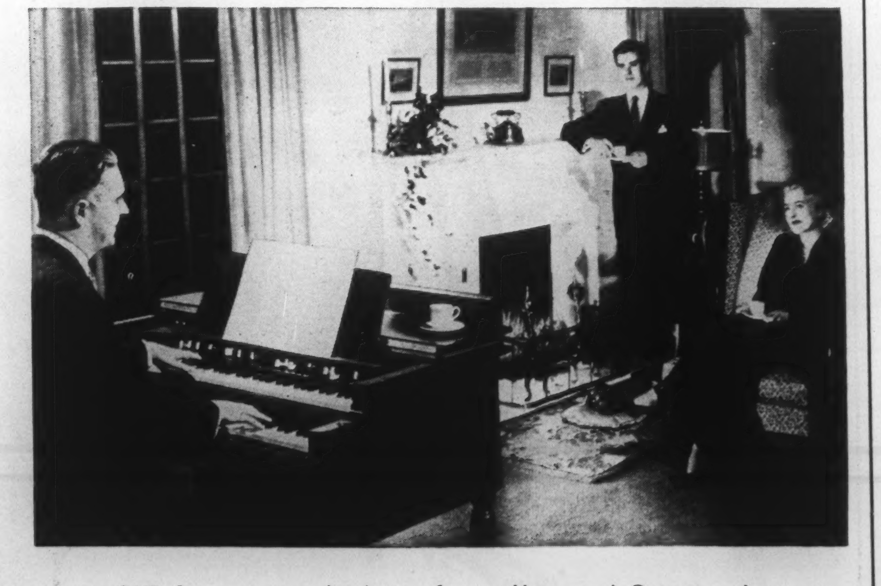

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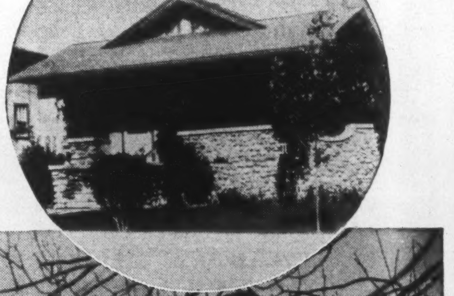

Before installation of Twindow: the home of Mr. Mervin York, Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan.

Simply by insulating the floor and installing a Twindow insulating window pane, Mr. York transformed his porch into an extra room. Note also the Twindow unit to the left. Extra space, extra comfort for this small home, thanks to Twindow

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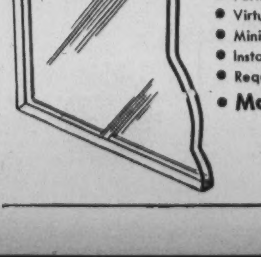

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habitual criminal by his methods) and a great deal of criminal law.

Reveille's at 6.00 in summer, 6.30 in winter, Lights Out at 10.45. Of course, the men don't work all that time; and usually they have Saturday afternoon off and all Sunday. Those are reasons why they don't go stale or sour. Others are that they have a fine canteen, lounge and library, billiard tables, ping-pong, fine messes, cafeteria style, served by charming, white-dressed girls. And they sleep between white sheets and brown, monogrammed blankets in real beds (not on trestles as they often did in Dad's day). They have bedside lamps, radios, tennis courts—

Spirit of the Force

Greater than all these, they have something the "Originals" lacked, since the "Originals" made it—Force Tradition. Veterans of many dangerous arrests and hard patrols work among them. The very spirit of the Force watches them at foot-drill from the memorial beside the barrack-square, inscribed with the names of hundreds of gallant comrades "who gave their lives whilst in the performance of their duty." In the Depot Museum, voices speak to them from the empty saddles of the pioneers, the uniforms, weapons and equipment of the men whose dauntless hearts and bleeding hands built from obscure beginnings a monument now soaring to the stars. Other voices speak to them at services in the Chapel, not merely in the voice of the Padre quietly urging them to fight the good fight, but in the flags that flew at old Fort Walsh, the memorial windows with their scarlet-clad trumpeter and mourning constable, the tablets to Fitzgerald of the Lost Patrol and to many other heroes, the tower commemorating the "Originals". In the sunshine and shadow of the little cemetery behind the barracks they get closer still to the grand men who made the Force.

When all else fails, these will inspire the recruit to make the grade. Graduation Day comes at last. On that great day, when for the first time they turn out in the glory of scarlet, as students of lesser places turn out in cap and gown, even Dad would say "They'll do!"

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AT THE THEATRE

About Staying in Canada

By LUCY VAN GOGH

AT FIRST sight the new, full-length play by Robertson Davies, presented by the Ottawa Drama League in the Dominion Drama Festival, looks like a product for purely domestic consumption. But I think the adjudicator was right in claiming that its real subject is sufficiently universal to make it actable, with slight adaptations, in any language to any audience. It is certainly by far the most important product that the Canadian theatre has yet exhibited.

"Fortune My Foe" is badly named, and I think its name will probably be changed before it gets much further. It has to be justified by a long poetical quotation at the close, and it does not really express the theme of the piece, which is the fact that the spiritual possibilities which any country holds for an individual citizen depend far more on the attitude of the citizen than on the character of the rest of the people.

Mr. Davies has had the happy thought of putting this idea in the mouth, and its consequences in the actions, of a Czech refugee who in the Old World was a great artist in the field of puppetry, and who is offered the chance of an early and easy success in Canada if he will compromise his artistic ideals. He refuses to do so although he fully realizes the cost; but the main point is that he has perfect faith that in the long run his sacrifice will be justified, and will work for the best interests of the land which he has adopted as his own. Against this simple faith and artistic integrity the Canadians in the play look pretty superficial and cynical, but in a very dramatic closing scene some of them rise to a higher concept of the dignity of life even in a new and not very wealthy country, and the piece comes to an impressive end.

There is a great deal of rather abstract discussion, which could probably be slightly pruned without diminishing the clarity of the character-drawing and the motivation of the action. The general problem of the revolt of the artist and the man of learning against the philistinism of their surroundings (which is common to all countries; see Matthew Arnold *passim*) receives its particular exemplification in the "export of brains" from Canada to the United States (which is a purely local phenomenon), and the discussion of this narrower problem tends at times to seem a bit overdone, and would certainly be puzzling to an American or British audience. It is however combined, in the most skilful manner, with the exposition of a series of highly interesting characters, all of whom were unquestionably ascribed by the Kingston members of the audience to originals well known in that city. (On the other hand playgoers with experience of Toronto and McGill had no difficulty in finding just as good parallels in the academic groups of those universities, although Mr. Davies obviously had not done his studying there.)

The scene is laid in the waterside "snackshop" of James Steele, a former student of Queen's University who is doing a thriving business by keeping his gin bottles in a bucket far under water outside the shack, and who sells only lemonade to his customers at forty cents a throw, donating the gin as an extra if he approves of them. Hither resort a number of professors, some old and embittered, some young and bewildered, all resentful of the local philistinism. There is also a young newspaper man, who is much more colorless than the professors, and can scarcely be taken as a fair picture of the profession to which Mr. Davies himself (perhaps reluctantly) belongs. The professors quarrel bitterly, exhibiting a magnificent set of different individual frustrations.

To them enter first the puppeteer, who is lying low in the snackshop because of some trouble about his immigration papers, and then Vanessa Medway, who has one of the professors on her string at the moment. I am compelled to suspect that Mr. Davies' regard for the female sex is not high, and we need not look for any cloying sentiment between the sexes in anything that may proceed from his pen. Vanessa, who has a passion for mixing into everything that is going on, decides to take a hand in organizing a puppet show with the puppeteer as chief artist, and among the audience who are to be impressed are Ursula Simmonds, the rich young Communist, and two professional "recreation experts." Drifting through the group whenever things seem likely to slow up a little is Buckety Murphy, the local drunkard, a new and most admirable variation of that ancient stage type, the comic alcoholic.

The technical skill with which this very varied list of lively personages is handled is beyond praise. In the last act there is a rather unsatisfying love scene, in which we do not get very far into the heart of either Vanessa or her professor, a most entertaining puppet show, and the impressive finale, brought on by a terrific outburst of the old professor, who has had several drinks which release the pent-up feelings of a wasted life and cause him to charge into the puppet stage with his cane much as Don Quixote, the chief puppet, has just been charging into his windmills. The puppet show scene requires very dexterous direction to keep the attention of the people in the theatre moving from puppets to stage audience and back to puppets at the proper moments, and this was not available in the Ottawa people's performance.

The dramatist's problem is always to combine the mere trick of entertaining his audience with the more serious task of intellectually stimulating them. Mr. Davies does both things very well, and if his play has any grave defect it is that the two objects sometimes conflict with one-another instead of working together. Some observations on the generally admirable work of the players will appear in a later issue along with a general review of the other offerings.

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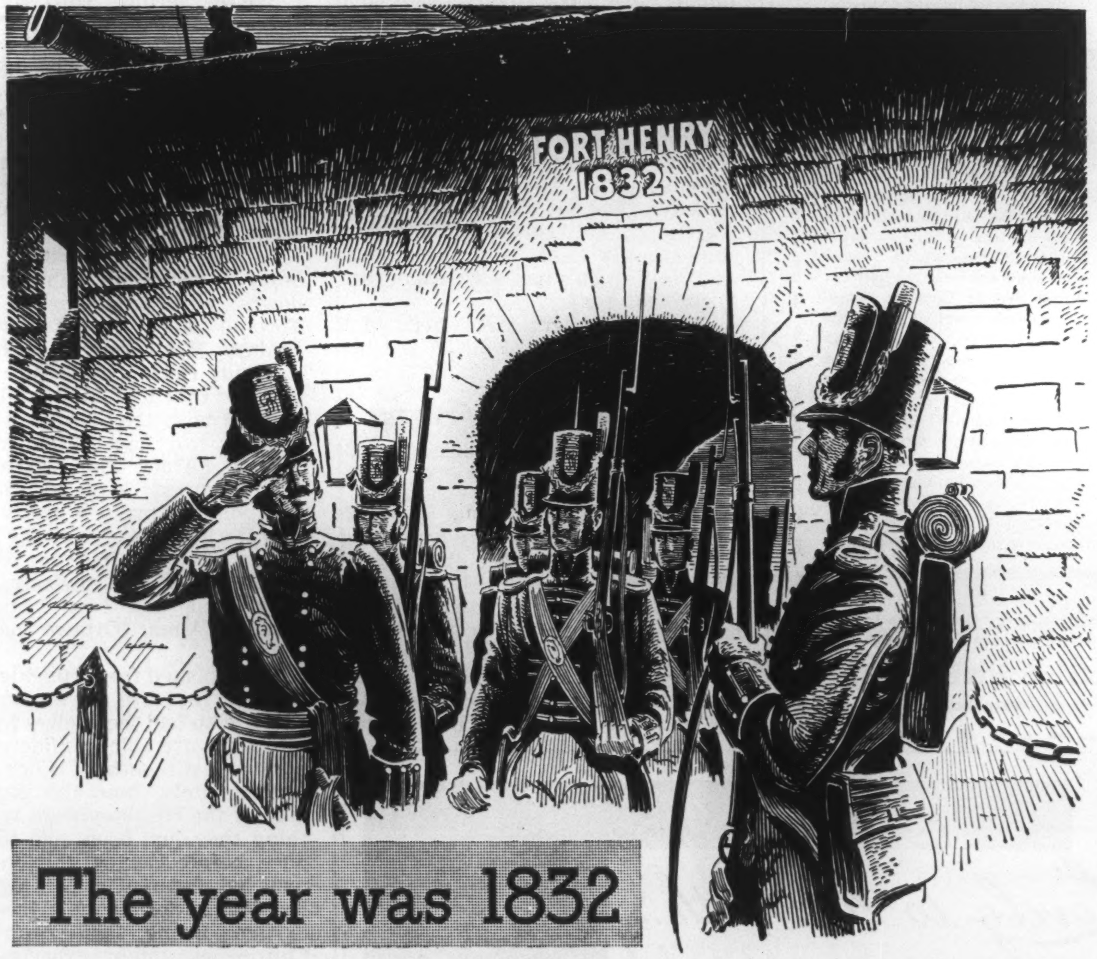

The year was 1832

. . . Canadians, with the war of 1812 fresh in their minds, built a grim fortress on the St. Lawrence, near Kingston. Its name: Fort Henry. Its avowed purpose; to "keep out the Yankees."

But never a shot was fired from Fort Henry. Its limestone walls crumbled into ruin . . . until a century later, when it was restored as an historic site where thousands of "Yankees" are welcomed as friendly visitors, every year.

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Waterfront of the Town of York (now Toronto) in 1832
Gooderham & Worts Mill in foreground

SPORTING LIFE

Should Lovely Ladies Play Games? Are They Lovely When They Do?

By KIMBALL McILROY

ONE of the hardy perennials of sporting discussion is that old favorite: Should Women Participate in Competitive Athletics? Start it any place and you'll quickly gather a belligerent crowd, sharply divided by sex, quite willing to add their considered opinions.

The fact is that none of the arguments presented is ever new. The antis say that the average woman athlete either looks, or soon comes to look, like a rather sturdy brick building, that she probably won't get married and even if she does she won't have any children, and that the moral atmosphere surrounding sport is not a healthy one into which to introduce an impressionable young lady.

To which the supporters of feminine sport come up with a handful of statistics. They point to a bevy of beautiful ball-players, or figure-skaters, or something. They list the recent graduates from the playing fields who are now happy wives and mothers. And maybe they bring in a reverend to state that he never heard of a girl being debauched by athletics.

No one ever thinks of pointing out one simple fact: that women play sports very poorly indeed, and consequently have no right to be doing so at all.

No woman yet born ever looked anything but ridiculous trying to throw a baseball, and no one in her right senses should continue attempting to do something that makes her look ridiculous, especially in public.

Girls appear graceful as all get-out on figure skates, but put them on tubes and hand them a hockey stick and the picture of grace and beauty is very quickly destroyed. The unfortunate victim looks exactly like what she is, a creature doing something that neither nature nor common sense ever intended her to do.

Many young women walk very gracefully indeed. Step up the act a bit, even if only for the purpose of catching a streetcar, and you've got something that lovers of pantomine comedy would pay good money to see. Watching a lady sprint star in action, you can only think of one comment: what in heaven's name does she want to do that for?

The sports pages are a heck of a place for a lady to want to see her name in print.

POST-WINTER POTPOURRI

Assorted Notes and Comment Tastefully Presented

A SPRINT star running for Brigham Young University was stung on the tongue by a bee just as the starting gun sounded. He won the 100-yard dash very handily, and may be running yet for all we know.

In mid-April, Harvard University defeated McGill at rugby, 3-0. Harvard now leads the series by one to nothing, with one game tied. The tie game took place at Cambridge in May of 1874. The Harvards had expected to play soccer, and were greatly upset when one of the McGills picked up the ball and ran with it. They liked the new game, though, and that is why at Notre Dame and other places throughout the United States even today they play football and not soccer.

The executive board of directors of the American Bowling Congress has again voted to refuse membership to Negroes. A proposal that the color line be un-drawn came from the Rev. Charles Carow. The delegates evidently decided they preferred the advice of James Crow, without the "a".

In Toronto, two bearded professional wrestlers wrestled on the understanding that the loser would have his whiskers shaved off right in the ring. The loser did so, while thousands of grown-up people stood around and cheered and had a fine time.

The supreme court of the State of Indiana recently ruled that ticket scalping was not illegal in the state. (For the uninitiated, scalping is the procedure of buying as many tickets as you can to a sell-out event and then hawking them at the gate for whatever the traffic will bear.) If such decisions should become widespread, it's going to become even more difficult than it is right now to fight your way into Varsity Stadium at play-off time.

We're getting soft these days, there's no doubt about it. Years ago Steve Brody jumped off the Brooklyn Bridge straight into legend. In San Francisco not long back, a young man pulled the same trick from the Golden Gate bridge there. He was arrested as he emerged from the water, and quite rightly so, for the youth had used a parachute to ease his descent. The sissy!

As the Ottawa Senators, Quebec's entry in the Allan Cup hockey playdowns, were preparing to leave for Toronto and the Eastern finals against Marlboroughs, the Quebec Amateur Hockey Association informed them that first they would have to play off with the province's Senior B winners, an aggregation called St. Joseph d'Alma. The Senators reluctantly agreed to do so, although it was going to make it pretty tough to play the Toronto club on the following night, but they had one complaint. Neither they, nor anybody else they could find, had ever heard of St. Joseph d'Alma. (Ottawa coasted to a 5-0 win.)

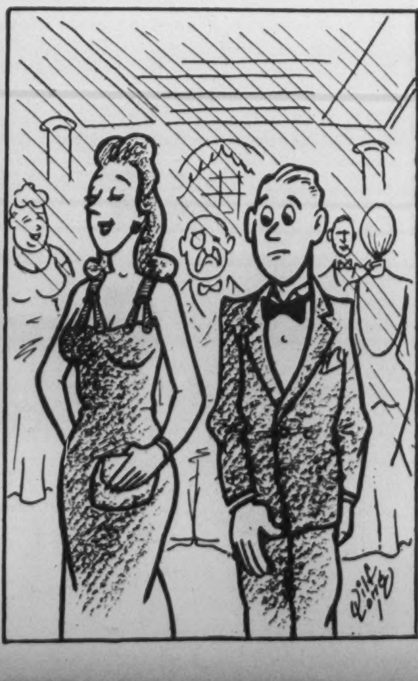
It is reported from Hinckley, Leicestershire, that five players on the local soccer club had themselves hypnotized into unshatterable confidence before a game last month. It is not reported, unfortunately, how the game came out. If the Hinckley team won, something they had been able to do only once before during this year, they may have started something. Detroit Red Wings, for example, having tried oxygen during this year's Stanley Cup series, might experiment with hypnotism next season.

And speaking of setting precedents, how about the action of the New York State Athletic Commission in handing out indefinite suspensions to two boxing judges, for coming up with inexplicable decisions at a recent fight? If they tried that in Toronto or Montreal, the supply of ringside officials would very quickly be expended.

There's one thing you can say about sports figures, they're no pikers when it comes to suing people. Danny Gardella wants a million bucks from organized baseball, then a New York lawyer announces that he's planning a suit for *five* millions on behalf of some suspended players. And on the first of last month, a prominent hockey player announced a suit for libel against an equally prominent sportswriter. The figure? $250,000.

A gem of understatement came recently from the lips of the present Marquis of Queensbury, whose grandfather first codified the laws of boxing. In expressing general disapproval of the sport's present status, the Marquis hinted darkly, "Where money is high, the game is not always straight."

They're forward-looking down there in Montreal. They've put in a bid for the 1956 winter Olympic games.



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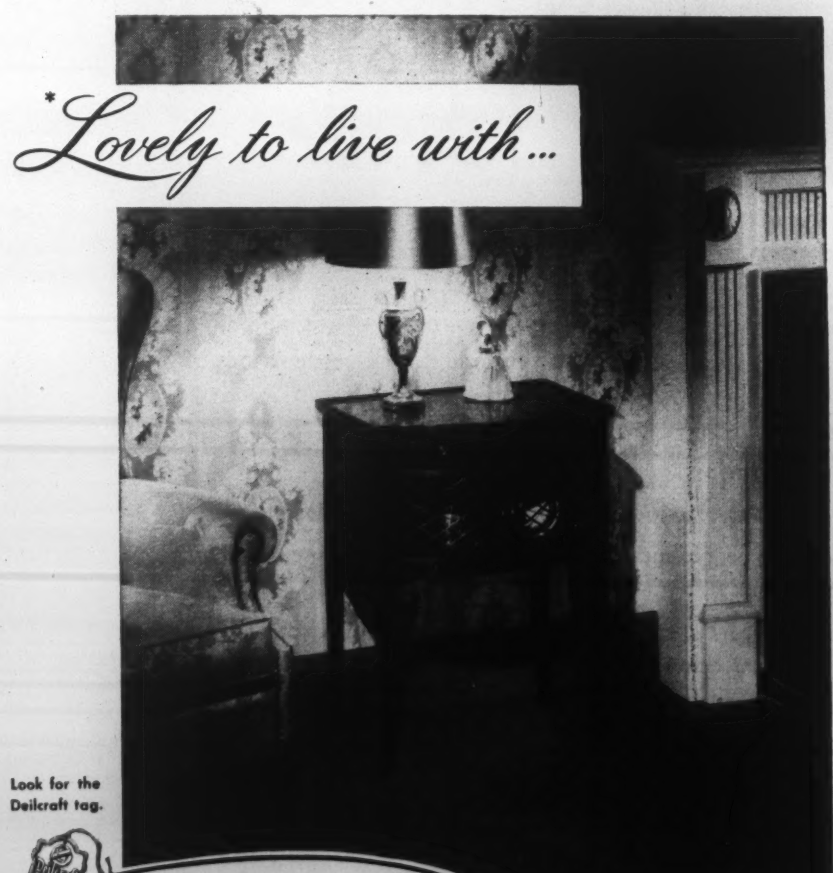
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FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

Siegfried On Canada's Totality Remains Best Overall View

By B. K. SANDWELL

THE chief idea of the man in the street about Fascism is probably that it is something entirely new, which was called into being by the imminent danger of Communism. This is a serious error which needs breaking down, and we are glad to welcome "Liberalism and the Challenge of Fascism," by J. Salwyn Schapiro, emeritus professor of history at City College, New York (McGraw-Hill, $6), because it is wholly concerned with "social forces in England and France in 1815-70" but makes it quite clear that some of those forces were historically continuous with those which later led to the rise of formal Fascism on the continent of Europe.

On the other hand Mr. Schapiro, whom we take to be an elderly person, is singularly Victorian in his views on democratic government. Mill, he tells us, could not rid himself of the eighteenth-century identification of government with tyranny. "He did not fully realize that government under a democracy would be in a new relation to liberty—that of a friend and not that of an enemy." Mill was much too sensible to suppose that government under a democracy would *necessarily* be anything of the kind, and it requires a nineteenth-century American to be thus confident that it was bound to be so.

The easiest wrong relation to liberty that democratic government can fall into is Socialism, and it is characteristic of Mr. Schapiro's thinking that Socialism receives scarcely any attention in this volume. Essentially it is a study of anti-Liberalism on its property side only, with no reference to the corresponding anti-Liberalism of those who would transfer all economic power from property to the state. The chapter on Carlyle reveals him pretty clearly as one of the founders of Fascist thinking, but would have been fairer with some reminder that his most outrageous illiberalisms were written when he was old, ill, lonely and miserable.

Few things are more important to the world today than that the British and American peoples should reasonably well understand one-another's political systems. (Canadians, practising a modified British system and constantly reading about the American one, are much better informed about both than either Britishers or Americans.) "The Two Constitutions" by the late Harold Stannard (Van Nostrand, Toronto, $3.75) is a popular but careful study of the contrasts between the two systems, by an English lawyer and journalist who has done much work for the Institute of International Affairs.

One major difference is in the treaty-making power, and it is interesting to learn that in Britain "the House of Commons has shown some restiveness" in recent years under the traditional arrangement which leaves that power wholly in the hands of the Crown and therefore today of the Cabinet. In both the United States and Canada the treaty power of the executive is stymied, though by different factors in each country, but the United States has developed a technique of Executive Agreements which fulfil some at least of the functions of treaties, and it is conceivable that in default of a constitutional amendment Canada may have to follow suit. Mr. Stannard held, we imagine rightly, that "the chances are that the divergences between the two (American and British) systems will grow wider rather than narrower as time goes on." He appears also to have held that the British people would ultimately feel the necessity of a second chamber "with teeth in it" and would then reorganize the House of Lords on a non-hereditary basis.

The Real Canada

The new and much-revised "Canada, an International Power" of André Siegfried (Clarke Irwin, $3.25), which appeared in French last year, is now available in English. On the whole the difficult task of translation has been admirably done by Doris Hemming, though she might have checked up her equivalents for some of the more recondite allusions: Antaeus, not Antheus, is the Latin form for Antée; the Roman Catholic order is the Oblate (not Oblat) Fathers; we question whether "artificial manures" is as correct as "fertilizers" for the particular kinds of *"engrais"* of which Canada exports 75 per cent of her production.

This is by all odds the most important politico-economic study of Canada in existence. It is written by a man with an extraordinary appreciation of the subtle shades of our national life and attitudes, and by a man also with a most vivid and appealing style, which Miss Hemming preserves with skill. The first edition appeared in 1937, and was immediately hailed as shedding light on the totality of Canada which no Canadian (owing to our preoccupation with single parts and aspects) had shed or was likely to shed. It contained practically nothing which the author has since needed to correct, but much of what it did contain has been emphasized and clarified by the lapse of time.

Prestige of Britain

What changes of an unexpected nature have taken place in the interval have been outside of Canada rather than within. Some old observations (extremely acute) on the seductive powers of London, Westminster and Windsor (which M. Siegfried notes are not without effect even in the United States) have now to be qualified by an addendum: "It now remains to be seen to what extent Britain, exhausted and ruined by the war, a debtor where formerly she was a creditor, will be able to enjoy this prestige in the future. I present the question, but we shall have to wait for a reply."

It is unquestionably handy to have all the raw material about "The British Preference in Canadian Commercial Policy" in one volume, prepared by D. R. Annett as one of the Studies in International Affairs of the C.I.I.A. and published by Ryerson Press. But any more intractable raw material for working up into any practical conclusions it is hard to imagine. The most recent move in this field, the Bennett Agreements, had probably more effect upon the feelings of other nations than on the actual movement of trade. The present division of the world into countries which have, and those which have not, access to adequate supplies of "hard money," together with the wide extension of bulk purchase by the soft money countries, makes the whole question of tariff preferences a trifle shadowy.

Mr. Annett, who is a former government economist and now adviser to a life insurance company, has done a most complete and capable job. It is not his fault if the chief result is to produce a feeling of abject helplessness before Canada's triple task of achieving a trade policy which will promote "a high and stable level of employment and income" at home and also "harmonize British and American interests and avoid political dissension between those two countries".

The C.I.I.A. and the C.A.A.E. continue their useful joint series "Behind the Headlines". The latest issues are on "American Policy Abroad" by Blair Bolles, director of the Washington Bureau of the Foreign Policy Association, and "The People's Health" by Brock Chisholm and C. Fred Bodsworth.

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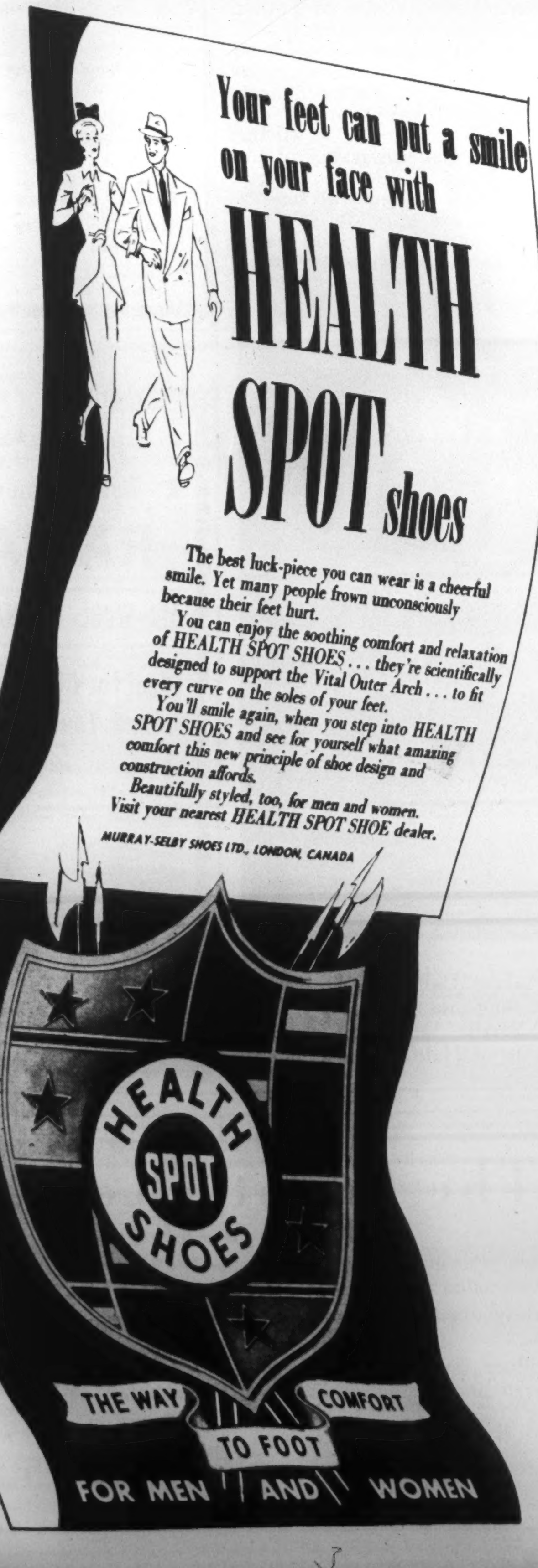
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FILM PARADE

"Louisiana Story" Is Combination Of Great Beauty And Humanity

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

DOCUMENTARY films have always been a box-office problem and this is only partly because of their lack of familiar names and faces. It is also because documentary producers tend to put process before narrative and the mechanics of photography and material ahead of any human meaning the film may possess.

This is a mistake that Robert Flaherty rarely makes. His method is to identify himself so completely with his subjects that his camera lens records their world, by pure transference, as it is seen through their own eyes. He has no interest in material mechanically recorded from the outside. His pictures are the revelation of a world seen from within.

The documentary field is an infinitely difficult one, however, and even the great Flaherty seems to have his moments of fallibility. In his latest film "Louisiana Story" there is an entire sequence in which the human figures fade from the screen and are replaced by whirling mechanical shapes, all pattern and, as far as the average or non-technical eye is concerned, pure meaninglessness. Virgil Thompson's exciting and beautiful score vanishes at the same time and the sound track is taken up with the grindings, clankings and screechings of busy cranes and derricks. Possibly Robert Flaherty included this sequence for its contrast value, though it could just as easily be taken as a concession to the oil industry which was paying the bill for the production. It has no more than a material relationship to the story and might have been recorded by any good photographer as an exercise in visual education for a class in mechanical engineering.

THE remainder of the film, however, is both warming to the spirit and enchanting to the eye. It is the story of boyhood in the Louisiana bayou country and the camera is alert, as the boy's eyes are alert, to every ripple and movement in his strange and lovely world. An oil company invades the Petit Anse bayou and the boy is diverted from his fishing and exploring to the machinery of an unfamiliar civilization. The two themes then run parallel to each other and are related by the boy's interest in the machines and the oil-riggers and the friendly interest of the men in the boy. Like all Flaherty films "Louisiana Story" is acutely sentitive not only to sight and sound but to the binding capacity of every human relationship however momentary.

At one point the picture shows a memorable chase sequence in which an alligator pursues the boy's pet coon; the coon frantic in flight, the alligator, infinitely menacing yet hardly distinguishable in motion from a log propelled by the current. The reunion between boy and coon at the end of the film is sheer satisfaction. Only Flaherty could have carried one so far into the heart of both his world and his hero.

"THE Passionate Friends," starring Ann Todd, is the screen version of the H. G. Wells novel and was directed by David Lean. This sounded like a promising lineup of talent but the film itself turned out to be a rather glum and confusing affair. It builds up through a series of flashbacks which include both the immediate and the distant past over a dozen years. Since the heroine does not age a day and doesn't alter either her hairdo or her predicament over the entire period it is a little difficult placing the events in time. As nearly as I can straighten out the record, she is deeply in love with a medical lecturer (Trevor Howard) but unwilling to marry him because she wants "to belong to herself." Later however she appears to have assigned part ownership to an international banker (Claude Rains), who marries her and keeps her in style with remarkably little return on his investment. The original lover keeps turning up at intervals, the husband grows more and more suspicious and morose, and the wife takes to disappearing into the subway to brood gloomily over that fatal third rail. The truth is she is a tiresome woman whose emotions are far closer to the soap-opera level than seems to have been suspected by either Miss Todd who plays her or Mr. Wells who wrote her. The story ends on a reconciliation and a situation that still seems capable of going on forever.

"TAKE Me Out To The Ball Game" combines the talents of Esther Williams, Gene Kelley and Frank Sinatra in a picture whose plot is so openly foolish that it manages to be disarming. Gene Kelley dances, Esther Williams swims and Frank Sinatra sings and submits to all the usual jokes about the frailty of his physique. It is all in loud bright technicolor and the general tone is good-natured and spry. It isn't recommended to serious movie goers but other people will probably enjoy it if only for its energetic willingness to please.

Photo by Crosby

Jean Parker, Dalhousie University student, sang aria in Rossini's "Barber of Seville" at recent operatic production of Halifax Conservatory.

SWIFT REVIEW

A CONNECTICUT YANKEE IN KING ARTHUR'S COURT. The Mark Twain classic spectacularly retold, though largely in terms of a Bing Crosby show.

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FAMILY HONEYMOON. The redoubtable comedy-team of Colbert and MacMurray in a story which utilizes the plot and a ready-made family to interfere with the nuptial plans of the lovers. It's an old trick but as practised here it has amusing moments.

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A Lost Boy Of The Old Brigade Or Some Badly Aimed Buckshot

By JOHN YOCOM

THE GOD-SEEKER—by Sinclair Lewis —*Random House*—$3.50.

WHAT has happened to Sinclair Lewis? Or, perhaps, something has happened to the republic he used to write about. In this, his twenty-first novel, the old punch is gone and the reader will be hard pressed to find a satisfying substitute feature.

"The God-Seeker" might be the idea for a Ph.D. thesis worked into a novel, the thesis being the western revivalist movement during the mid-nineteenth century in the U.S. Those were the days when missionaries went west to Christianize the Indians and balance off what other whites had taught them—drinking, shooting and generally cutting up hell.

Lewis' books have never been measurable by ordinary standards as works of literature, and at first they were considered slapstick satire. However that opinion was soon reversed and Sinclair Lewis was fitly titled "an aggressive early member of the American Debunking Brigade." In "The God-Seeker" it seems that the outfit has been demobbed. Where are the boys of the old brigade?

"Main Street," "Babbit" and even the fairly recent "Kingsblood Royal" are the works of a social moralist and will probably go the way of all such, but they will become museums of the interesting archaisms of Zenith and Gopher Prairie and Grand Republic. As the works of a novelist who learned his job at a good school they will endure.

Lewis' hatred of sham, his contempt for the hail-fellow show of solidarity, for the trumped-up hurrah stuff, for the speeded-up manufacture of shoddy results, for a society acid-seared by racial prejudice—those have animated his picture of America.

But "The God-Seeker" has none of them. It does not even champion with clean-cut satire the Indian.

Lewis begins his account of the revival movement in New England. Aaron Gadd, a combination of robot and idealist, quarrels with his religious-stiff Pa and lights out for the Minnesota region. He settles in a hard-working missionary colony that seems to be getting nowhere preaching hell fire and brimstone to the Indians. Aaron tries hard but has reasonable doubts about the whole proselytizing business.

A Dull Triangle

The romance issue is a dull triangle of Aaron, a missionary helper and a pretty, eastern-educated half-breed. He marries the breed, sets up a business in St. Paul, makes money, and generously (for those days) encourages the labor unions. The novel ends with the union voting Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Gadd honorary memberships.

To realize how far Lewis has wandered from the old techniques, look back at his earlier successes. In those he has in abundance that first of qualities in a novelist, narrative energy. But instead of a tight plot conflict, "The God-Seeker" offers just a chronicle of Aaron's career. Crises come and go but leave no mark on his character. On the other hand, Lewis' old stories move rapidly and consecutively. With all his cleverness, Lewis took pains with his plots, building them up with that scrupulous conscience which was no less characteristic of him than his satiric wit.

Aaron has no personality meat on him. Nor are the secondary characters very colorful, although some have odd dabs of Babbittry, especially when Lewis pokes fun at some of the missionaries. But there are still no Elmer Gantrys.

There is a lot of local color and research material, the sort of stuff that goes into any historical narrative and which, for all we know, can be purchased by the foot from research departments of Midwest universities or libraries or museums. Lewis tucks it all in and acts as if he were writing a definitive piece of history cum novel, with nary a Kenneth Roberts on the horizon.

Better for Sinclair Lewis to have tidied up his story technique or at least tried to get a spark of fire from his earlier satires. The present day parallels that he draws and the contrasts of his hero with modern descendants are just irksome. There is some propaganda—the educated Indian decrying the white man's influence—yet that peters out each time after a few paragraphs.

Surely, today's republic needs a mobilizing of the honorable American Debunking Brigade.

BOOK SERVICE

All books mentioned in this issue, if not available at your bookseller's, may be purchased by postal or money order to "Saturday Night Book Service," 73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1.

Nasty Business

By DONALD PRENTISS

FIRST CITIZEN—by Richard Sullivan— —*Clarke, Irwin*—$3.25.

REMOVED from its setting of a prosperous Midwest town, this would be simply a story of a man with no scruples and a burning ambition for power. Because of the Midwest locale, slight echoes of "Babbitt" and "Main Street" ring here and there. But whereas those were tocsins for Americans to rid themselves of Philistinism and sham politics this one is merely a muffled tinkle. The finger pointed at rigged politics (*e.g.*, the leading character, Kingsley Bond, is picked up by the shady local machine to become mayor of Baysweep) is a pretty shaky one.

Rather, the story's burden is the emotional crisis Kingsley Bond's ambition and philandering bring to his long-suffering wife and his college-educated daughter, Elizabeth, who after an unhappy childhood detests her father. Not even a sweet romance confuses her.

Before Elizabeth straightens out her heart troubles, two nasty episodes, with plenty of Freudian overtones, have been given play by author Sullivan. Unwisely, I think, he never lets them abate.

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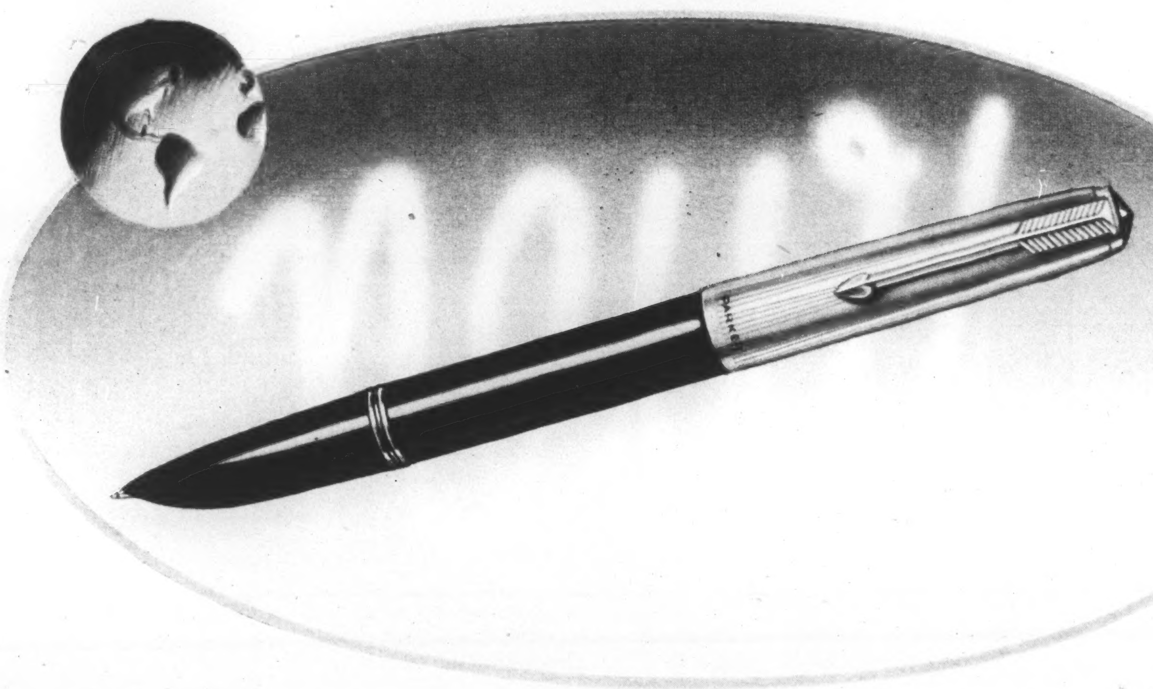

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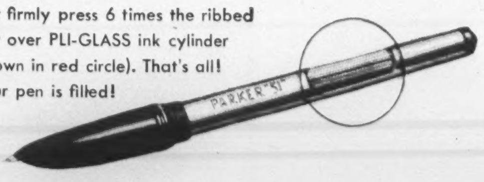

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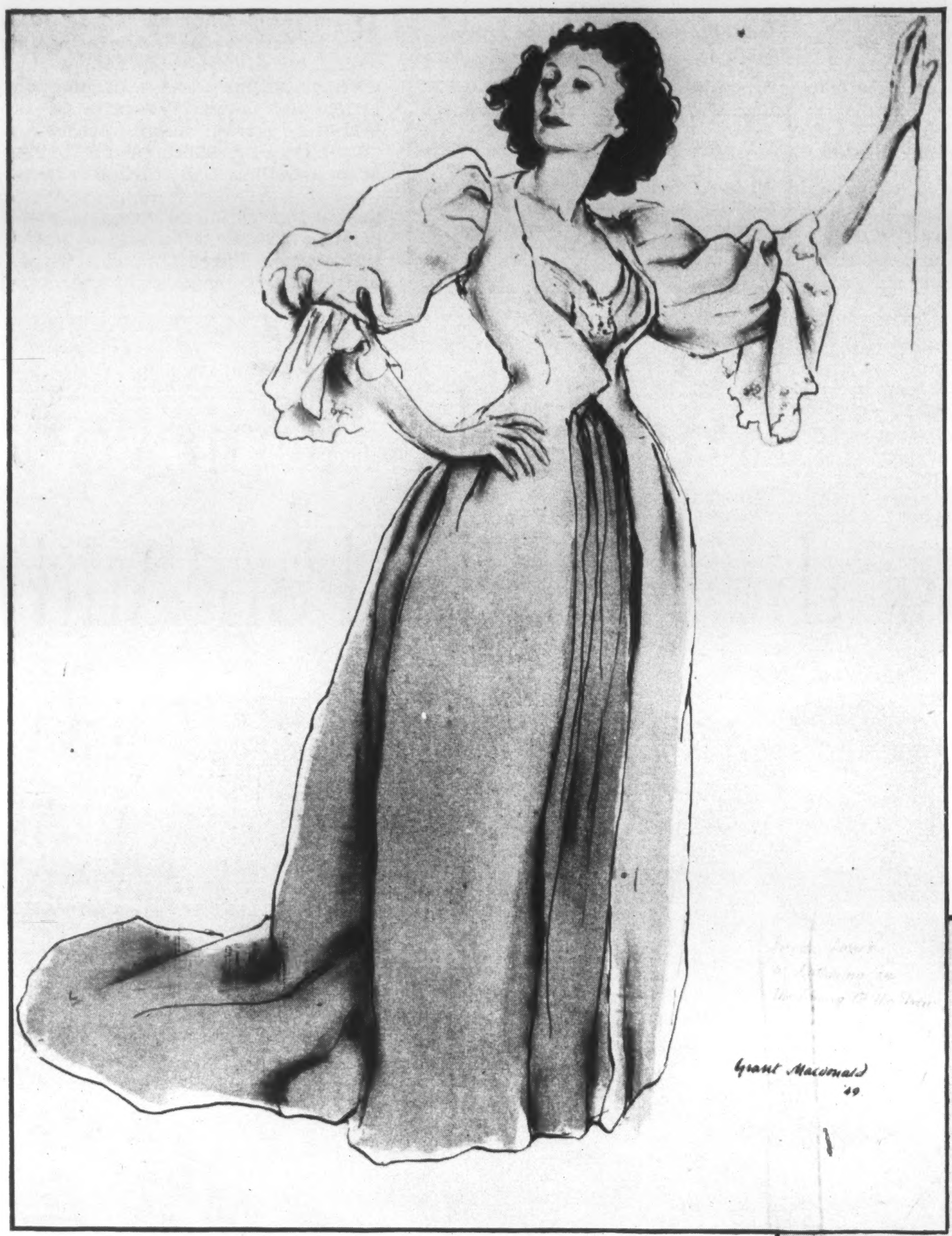
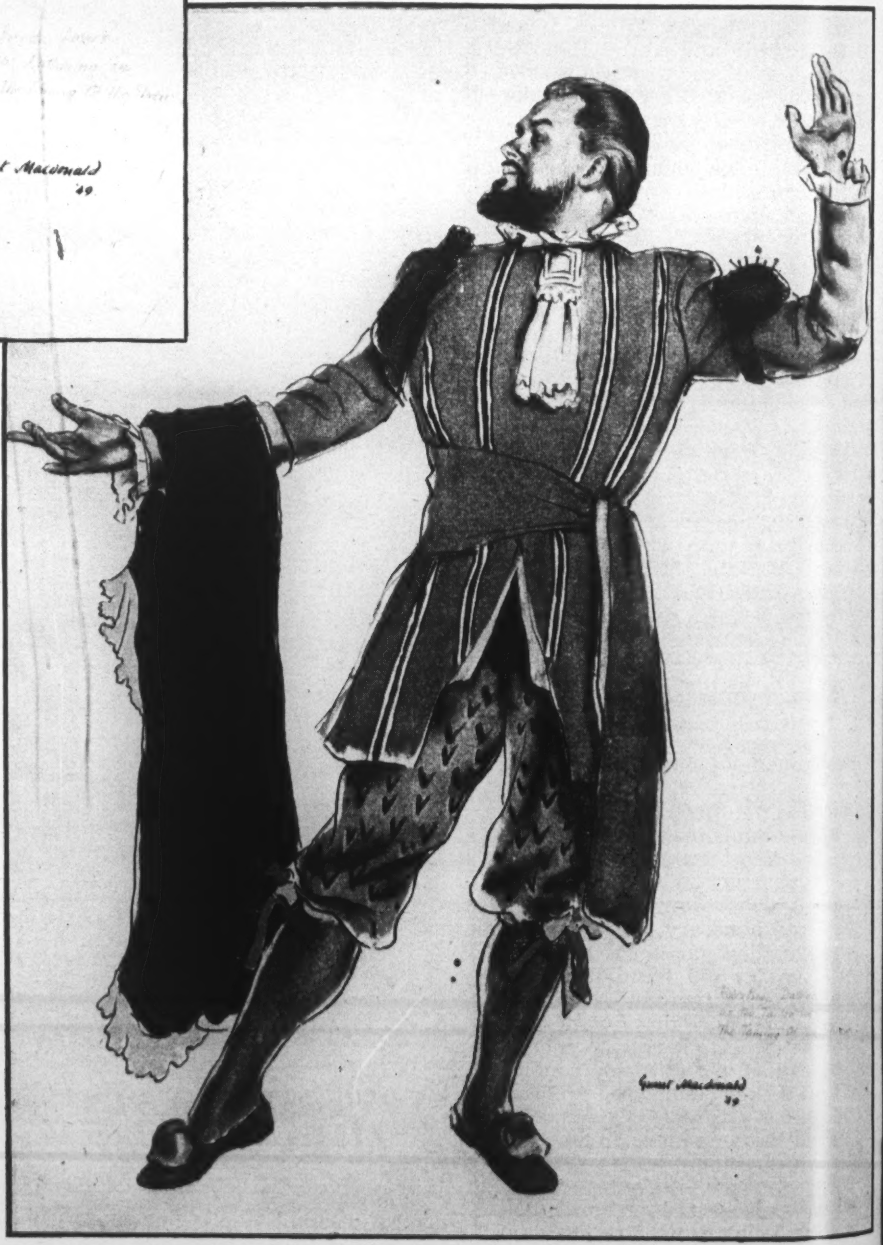
WORLD OF WOMEN

Husband and Wife Team in the Drama Festival



Brenda Davies as Katharina in "The Taming of the Shrew".

Drawings of Mr. and Mrs. Davies costumed for their roles, by Grant Macdonald



Robertson Davies as the Tailor in the Peterborough Little Theatre production of the "Shrew". The performance of the play at the Dominion Drama Festival won for Mr. Davies the Louis Jouvet Trophy, awarded for best direction of the Festival. He also was awarded the Gratien Gelinas prize for best play by a Canadian. (See page 21.)

BERNICE COFFEY, *Editor*

MISCELLANY

Another Mission Completed

By BERNICE COFFEY

A SAFARI of nine very tired Englishmen stepped ashore in England three weeks ago after a long and arduous trek across Canada in what is part of the biggest game hunt in Great Britain's history. The postwar Englishman is not, however, after quarry whose tusked heads are to be mounted in trophy rooms for the leisurely admiration of other ruddy-faced sportsmen over the after-dinner cigar and glass of port. The big game being hunted so assiduously today is markets for British exports.

The nine men comprised the United Kingdom Clothing Mission to Canada, each representing a branch of the clothing trade in Great Britain. Here to see and report back to their government how Canadians live and dress, they have searched our preferences and dislikes in an effort to learn how more British-made clothing can be adapted to please and attract the Canadian consumer to the point where he or she will cheerfully part with cash for it.

The Mission was accompanied across Canada by Miss Eileen E. Spencer, an attractive fair-haired young woman of quiet amiability, who joined the group on its continent-wide journey in Montreal on only two days' notice. Miss Spencer, assistant British trade commissioner at Montreal, has the distinction of being the first woman trade commissioner appointed to Canada by the British government. Before the war there were no women trade commissioners anywhere and the women—though still few in number—now holding such posts in various parts of the world, symbolize the collapse of yet another time-hallowed British tradition.

Miss Spencer's home in England near Hampton Court was close to the wartime headquarters of General Eisenhower. There she met many Canadians and Americans, and decided that some day she would visit North America. Two years ago the Montreal post became open. Eileen Spencer, who holds the civil service grade of "higher executive officer", asked for the appointment—and here she is.

Before the war she was with the British Board of Trade (a government department in Great Britain roughly similar to our Department of Trade and Commerce). At the outbreak of war she was transferred to the Ministry of Economic Warfare. There she remained for about six months before returning to the section of the Board of Trade which bore the brunt of enforcing the innumerable regulations and restrictions surrounding the clothing industry during the years of all-out war.

Today Eileen Spencer says of her work as assistant trade commissioner at Montreal, with a note of quiet pleasure in her soft English voice, "It's so nice to be helpful to people instead of restricting them."

Personal Appearance

Don't blame the fashion people if it isn't raining violets in your vicinity during this season of springtime showers. Violets are burgeoning on bonnets, as corsages, or as engaging detachable nosegays on gloves (see cut). Sprinkled with a perfume such as April Violets (Yardley of London), they not only look like but smell like the real thing.

—Paris Glove
Violets at wrist

Aid and comfort for those who have been won over to the short hair-do comes in The Finishing Touch, a combination perfume and dressing for the hair to make it soft, fluffy and amenable. The Touch is sprayed on from a container thoughtfully equipped with an atomizer top. Comes in four of the Lentheric fragrances.

Best Seller, a new fragrance, is not guaranteed to transform the wearer overnight into the Circe of Moose Jaw, or wherever. It just smells very nice indeed, with definitely pleasing but not formidable effect upon individuals in one's immediate vicinity. A highly concentrated cologne that suggests fresh flowers plus faint undertones of spice, this Helena Rubinstein fragrance arrives in the nick of time to be used as a warm-weather refresher.

Coming up — the twenty-fourth of May, semi-official date for Canadians to turn off the furnace thermostat and to start encouraging a sun-tan. Sunburns are not unknown this early in the season, and it's just as well to be armed with some form of protection for the winter-white skin. Elizabeth Arden has several sun unguents tailored to various needs. Her Sunpruf Cream is used while acquiring a tan, and encourages a smooth coffee-and-tan shade. Her Sun Gelee, transparent, jelly-like, is fine for the outdoor enthusiast who spends hours in the sun. Both come in tubes, a fact that seems to encourage men to use them too. A third preparation is Suntan Oil, for the normal skin that tans easily or that has become tanned and used to the sun.

On The House

The Mr. and Mrs. Blandfords in the audience who nurture hopes of building a house of their own, will find a great deal to interest them in "America's Best Small Houses" ($5.50, Macmillan). This is primarily a picture book (the photographs were selected by a jury of outstanding architectural photographers) of forty actual homes, recently completed and costing from $6,000 to $15,000 in the United States. A wide range of architectural styles is represented but with a few exceptions such as the Breezeway House for a Warm Climate, which is flat-topped modern and could be mistaken for a wayside gasoline station, most of the houses shown would be at home in Canadian surroundings. Exteriors are supplemented by interior views and floor plans complete with actual dimensions. Costs of the houses are included, but these probably would be subject to revision to Canadian building costs.

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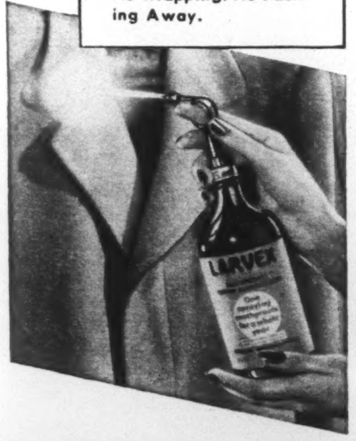

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CUISINE

Salads Without Snobbery or Pedantry

By DAVID BROCK

THE Italians say that "a good salad is the prologue to a bad supper". Well, in summer time at least, many of us would far, far rather have it so than have a bad salad as epilogue to a good supper. Not that there is any general agreement on what makes a salad bad or good. But without dictating to each other in the matter of taste, I think we could bump into each other's prejudices a little oftener so as to knock the hardened knobbles off a bit. If we can also knock the hardened knobbles off a few salads, so much the better. Allow me to hurl a few of my own prejudices at you.

The Norwegians have a prejudice, which I do not entirely share, against spoiling good lettuce with such things as tomatoes and cucumber. They eat these vegetables, often with salad dressing, but not with lettuce. The principle is a sound one, though there are some glorious exceptions. The average restaurant or cookery-page salad today is an insult to lettuce and dressing and pleasant herbs, and its only possible excuse is to conceal the badness of store lettuce.

Koret

Beige satin finger-tip bag with a chain handle for formal occasions.

I have seen salad recipes that call for peanuts, soap (masquerading as cheese), dates, maraschino cherries, blueberries, raw vegetables that any cow would reject, syrups, dessert jellies, bananas, nutmeg, spiced peaches, cinnamon, prunes, grapes, ginger ale, beef, and heated crackers. In at least two books I have seen "Lenten salads": presumably without wieners, haggis, or kidney pudding in them. I have eaten clam salad, and I must say that I'd find it simpler and more economical to leave a few slugs on the leaves. I do not see how such trimmings could occur to anyone with a supply of good fresh lettuce.

The shops are usually forced to sell varieties of lettuce that ship and keep well. (This is true of many fruits and vegetables.) The sorts that keep well are not those with most flavor, tenderness, and nourishment, and the home gardener is under no compulsion to grow them. Leaf lettuce, not head lettuce, is the stuff to grow at home, and not just because it contains forty times as much Vitamin A as head lettuce, either. It tastes better. It can be harvested a few leaves at a time, and other leaves will grow to replace those taken. It is easier to detect insects and other pests on it. It is easier to spray (and to wash the spray from) if you are forced to such measures, which God forbid. And it looks better on the plate, which is something not to ignore.

Along with the lettuce should be grown a few salad herbs, of course, and the greatest of these is chive (or chives, if you prefer). There is no need for onion or garlic if you have plenty of chive. Then there are parsley and sorrel and fennel and perhaps a few others. Horseradish can well be called a salad herb; ordinary mayonnaise mixed with a little horseradish becomes mayonnaise *au Raifort,* and excellent stuff it is.

One can buy various herb vinegars (at a price) for use in dressings, but these can be made at home by simmering the herbs for fifteen minutes in vinegar (preferably malt) and then straining; chive does well here, and garlic used with discretion, and tarragon if you can buy a root of the French kind and not the commoner Russian one. You can make experimental mixtures for simmering, and produce your own *vinaigre aux fines herbes,* but mixtures of herbs are commonly failures if you use more than three or four, and if you do not let one dominate the other two or three.

The best mayonnaise used once or twice a day throughout a long salad season can grow tiresome, as French dressing can not. The basic principle of French dressing is, we all know, to be a wastrel with the oil and a miser with the vinegar. But while three of oil to one of vinegar makes a rough rule, it is impossible to be definite, for so much depends on the quality of each. Not only do oils grow worse, but there are some plaguey bad vinegars to be had just now too.

Oil And Vinegar

Some of the "genuine" olive oils now sold are so costly that one Vancouver store has moved them from the grocery department to the drug counter, so help me, but many of them are vile enough even when sold as medicine at a fancy price. Some of the edible oils are more edible than others; one can readily discover which. A Toronto firm puts up large tins of a mixture of peanut, cottonseed, and olive oil which is much better than many austerity products.

Most wine and cider vinegars are too weak for French dressing and dilute the oil too much. A good malt vinegar is better, with or without herbs. Salt and pepper are necessities, and the pepper should be black pepper freshly ground from a mill, and in the heavenly bad old days before progress it used to come from Mangalore if it was the finest, but today it may come from a lab. for all I know.

The rest of a French dressing is trimming and can be good or bad or a matter of personal whim. It is downright wicked to cast broken pickles into it, as some heathen do, but the usual additions of paprika, dry mustard, sugar, curry powder, lemon juice, celery salt, whipped cream, grated onion, garlic, and chive are blameless enough and some combinations of these things are charming. If you use curry, do not add enough for it to be identified. I invariably use a great deal of paprika and dry mustard and one of the three onion cousins just mentioned. A tiny bit of Worcester sauce is not too bad.

The most unusual tip I have to offer is the addition of a little gravy. I am told this is fairly common in France, but I do not know, nor can I explain its action; it makes a better dressing, that is all! Woodsmen, and perhaps others, sometimes make a "scalded salad" by pouring hot bacon-fat (along with chopped bacon) over their greens; this may be overdoing the gravy angle, but I am told it makes a nice change. The lettuce would certainly be *fatiguée,* as some desire it. But I have never had the bacon and the impulse simultaneously.

Norwegian Lengths

While not going to Norwegian lengths in excluding tomatoes from salads, I would reject any fruits that are too soft, hard, coarse, stringy, sweet, warm, or fiddling, and thus with vegetables also I would, without wishing to appear churlish, refuse any complicated mixtures, or fussy or violent ones. I would no more put lettuce and dressing with a fruit salad than with a Christmas cake. As for such ensilage as raw carrots . . . may heaven preserve its lovers in an eternal silo, and give them cramps forever, too.

A little apple or pear is not amiss, very occasionally, though no common pear fits into a salad as does the alligator pear, our one modern gift to the ancient dish. The vegetables, or some of them, accompany lettuce more kindly than do the fruits. What could be nobler than French beans, cooked as soon as picked and into the salad as soon as chilled?

But I hold that when Dr. Rabelais introduced salad into France, as he did in March, 1536, bringing back the seeds of Cos (or Romaine) lettuce from Rome, he did not mean a salad to be a kind of over-fruited mint julep, a dessert complete with nuts and raisins, or a smorgasbord with some dead leafage under it. No, this wise, great, and good physician, botanist, eater and drinker, meant his excellent green vegetable wisely seasoned, learnedly seasoned . . . *savamment.*

At present, as men grow simpler man's products grow more complex, and there is a troublesome kind of pedantry and snobbery about all good things from cookery to skiing, and thus with salads. Your salad snob would have you believe he has some difficult and precious magic for reviving his very dead lettuce. How Rabelais would have laughed at him!

Rabelais liked richness and variety better than any other man who ever lived. Indeed, no other man has really lived at all, in comparison. That we can learn, with other things, from "the quintessential words of his incontestably regalian lips". But he didn't want such things in his salads, God bless him.

BRAIN-TEASER

Mum's the Word

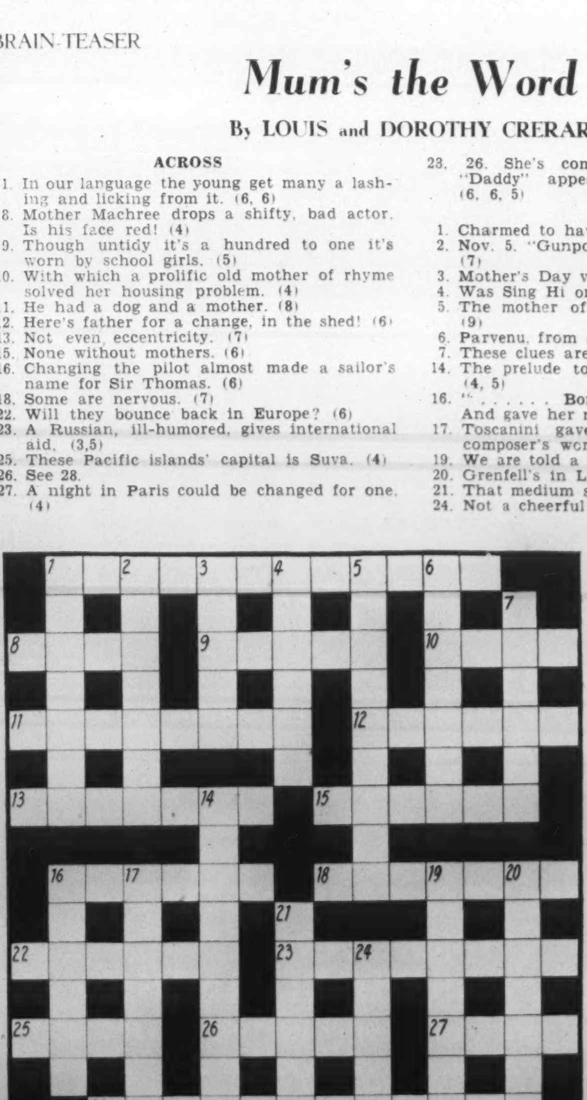
By LOUIS and DOROTHY CRERAR

ACROSS

1. In our language the young get many a lashing and licking from it. (6, 6)
8. Mother Machree drops a shifty, bad actor. Is his face red! (4)
9. Though untidy it's a hundred to one it's worn by school girls. (5)
10. With which a prolific old mother of rhyme solved her housing problem. (4)
11. He had a dog and a mother. (8)
12. Here's father for a change, in the shed! (6)
13. Not even, eccentricity. (7)
15. None without mothers. (6)
16. Changing the pilot almost made a sailor's name for Sir Thomas. (6)
18. Some are nervous. (7)
22. Will they bounce back in Europe? (6)
23. A Russian, ill-humored, gives international aid. (3,5)
25. These Pacific islands' capital is Suva. (4)
26. See 28.
27. A night in Paris could be changed for one. (4)
28. 26. She's comic without a mother but "Daddy" appears in the nick of time. (6, 6, 5)

DOWN

1. Charmed to have stepped out, I'm sure! (7)
2. Nov. 5. "Gunpowder . . . . and plot". (7)
3. Mother's Day verses usually do. (5)
4. Was Sing Hi one of them? (6)
5. The mother of Bell's brain-child, perhaps. (9)
6. Parvenu, from sitting on a tack, maybe. (7)
7. These clues are. (6)
14. The prelude to Lohengrin gets off to one. (4, 5)
16. ". . . . . . Borden took an axe And gave her mother forty whacks". (6)
17. Toscanini gave much of himself to this composer's work. (7)
19. We are told a ghost can be seen thus. (7)
20. Grenfell's in Labrador. (7)
21. That medium state. (6)
24. Not a cheerful ear doctor. (5)



Solution for Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Maypole
5. Ushered
9. Erratic
10. Cowhide
11. Bastille
12. Hairs
14. Armor
16. Eyes right
18. Gargantua
20. Eland
22. Ebony
23. Transmit
26. Outsail
27. Inroads
28. Dodgers
29. Numbers

DOWN

1. Mien
2. Yard-arm
3. Octet
4. Excellent
5. Uncle
6. Hawthorne
7. Raining
8. Dress studs
13 and 23 down. Tanglewood Tales
15. Ready made
17. Emanation
19. Roosted
21. Animate 24. Strum
23. See 13 25. Isis (53)

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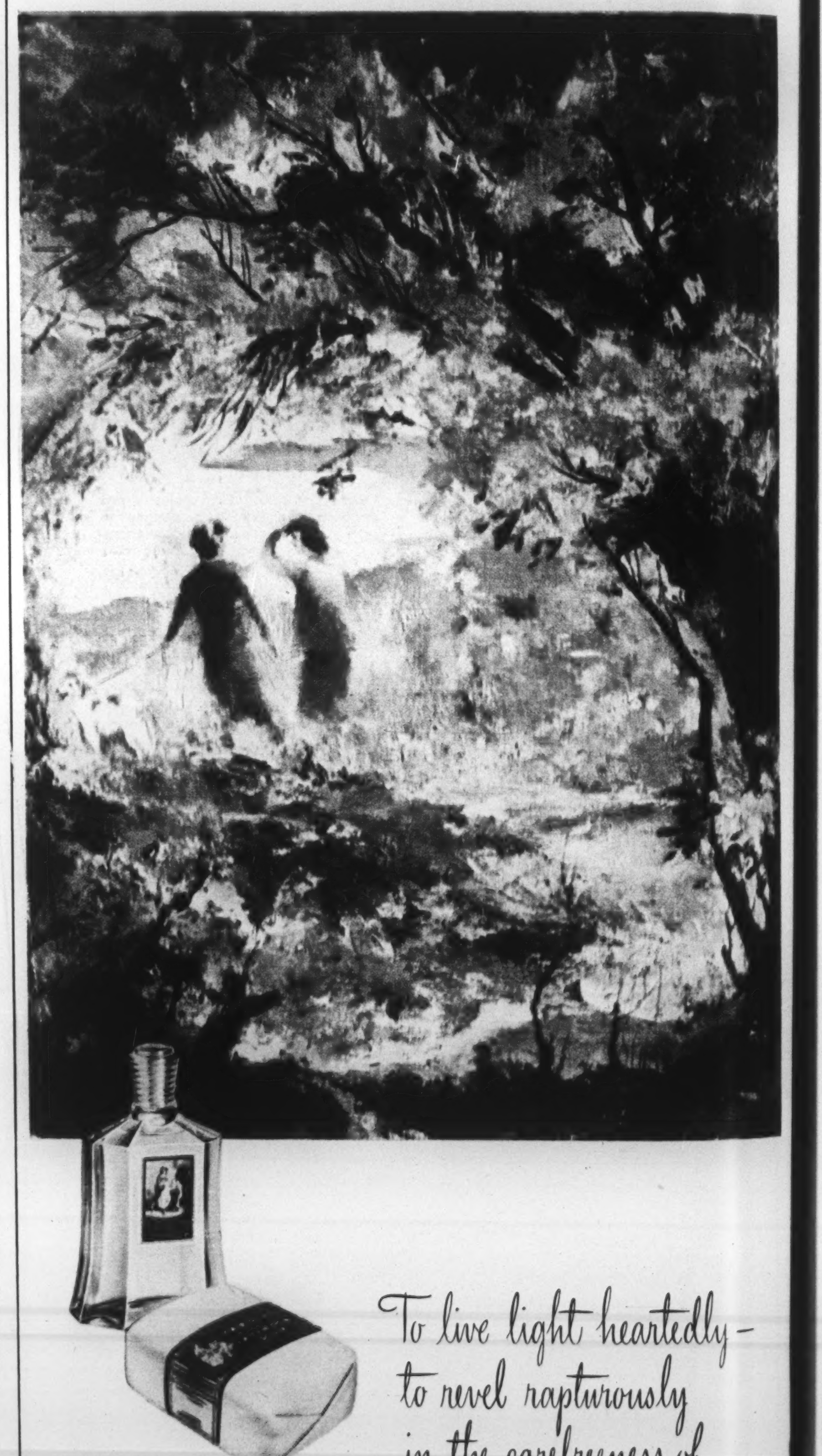

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AMBASSADORS

The Welcome Wagon Lady

By LEONORA McNEILLY

NOW that the bars against immigration are becoming less rigid and thousands upon thousands are trooping into Canada, strangers in a strange land, the question arises, what is being done, what avenues explored, to integrate them into our Canadian way of life.

The answer came unexpectedly and startlingly one morning recently.

"Hello! Are you Miss X?" came a vibrant voice over the wire.

"I beg your pardon?"

"We are ambassadors of goodwill. The business and professional men of your district are presenting you with gifts—"

"I—beg—"

The parental injunction never to look a gift horse in the mouth, never to accept something for nothing, or be susceptible to flattery, were warring with our innate dislike of the unduly suspicious, the ungracious, as she chatted on, finally concluding with: "I'll be right over."

Right over. Who was she? What did she know about us? How did she know we had moved only two days ago, miles away from our former domicile.

Gift Bearer

And so behind a window, we awaited these bearers of myrrh and frankincense with a mental rolling pin. Listening with our ear to the ground for the rumble of a wagon—she said something about coming in a wagon—we were surprised to see a smart roadster draw up at the curb. An ultra smart young woman alighted, a huge, brand new wicker basket over her arm. She had the New Look, plus. Instinctively we pushed back a stray wisp of hair, smoothed down our Old Look and opened the door.

"Good morning! We are the Welcome Wagon Service. Our sponsors, the business and professional men of this district welcome you in their midst. And they say it with flowers." Smiling, she thrust a beautiful flowing plant into our hands.

Disarmed by her graciousness, her charm, we found ourselves cordially inviting her into our living room.

Her basket, packed to the hilt with hospitality and helpful suggestions, this year-round Santa Claus proceeded to unwrap parcels and set them on the floor, accompanied by the running commentary: "This is from such-and-such a firm. This is from So-and-So. This is—" The aggregate "this-es" would replenish a dressing-table, a medicine and kitchen cabinet, a snack cupboard, a depleted library, a deflated ego.

This freshet of goodwill springing up gave us pause, raised a question.

Our caller then unfolded the story of the Welcome Wagon, a modern counterpart of the Welcome Wagon of pioneering days that used to roll out to meet westward journeying caravans to distribute water, bread, meat, medicine, etc. It was founded 20 years ago by the big heartedness of Mr. Thomas W. Briggs of Memphis, Tennessee, a newspaper man with an obsession for aiding the stranger.

Information Plus

While the technique of the ancient and modern is similar, the Service differs slightly, the modern Wagon having expanded to include a highly personalized public relations program, a program carried out by its hostesses, graduates of their Training School in New York.

In this smoothly functioning organization, their role is to introduce the consumer to the merchant, the client to the doctor or dentist, the customer to the bank, through the medium of gifts. These calling cards in no way obligate the recipient. They are merely an invitation to get together for their mutual benefit.

Welcome Wagon Services operate from Victoria to Prince Edward Island. 700 such services cover Canada and the United States.

The Toronto branch is under the supervision of Mrs. Anne Burgess. Her staff of fourteen hostesses is chosen from the most highly representative women in each community on the basis of good breeding, charm, knowledge of the town and leadership in civic affairs.

While the work fills a definite niche in the world of advertising, it has many offshoots, particularly humanitarian. Every new baby in the community is visited by the hostess and presented with gifts and congratulations. New mothers, new brides, newcomers, are called upon. And the advice offered is not confined to trousseaux, what to buy for Junior, his most suitable school or recreation centre, but where to find a sitter, a maid, a plumber, a kennel for a dog, *ad infinitum.*

She introduces the newcomer to the Red Cross, taps the resources of the 66 Red Feather Services for those best suited to the individual needs. She swings into action when on occasion called upon to quiet the fears of a mother at the flapping of the stork's wings ahead of schedule, or race him for medical aid.

Trained in legislative matters, these hostesses initiate the bewildered, newly - arrived foreigner, shackled with isms, fearful of the Gestapo, into the intricacies of government by the people, for the people. Through the helping hand, each service initiates the newcomer into the democratic way of life.

In making goodwill to all men the mainspring of their movement, Welcome Wagon is rendering an unique service.

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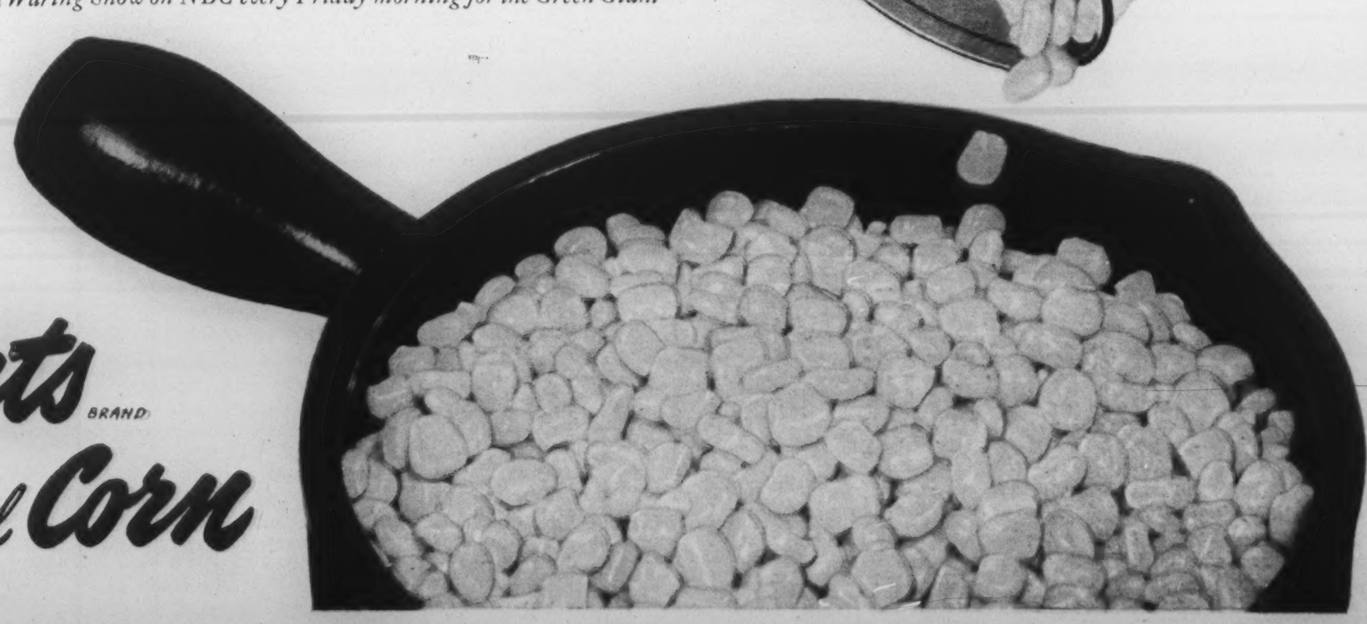

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MUSIC

Opera in Halifax

By JUNE GRANT

ON CANADA'S Eastern seaboard at the 60-year-old Halifax Conservatory of Music there is a thriving opera school which is swiftly making a name for itself. The second performance of the school last month, with excerpts from "Aïda", "La Traviata", "The Marriage of Figaro" and "The Barber of Seville," attracted even greater comment than did the previous year's presentations of scenes from "Carmen" and "La Bohème."

Although greatly handicapped by the lack of an auditorium in which to practice and therefore no permanent stage sets, nevertheless, the productions of the Conservatory Opera School have been an invaluable asset to the cultural life of Halifax. They have been received with much enthusiasm by local critics and music lovers who rarely have the opportunity of "seeing" as well as hearing the works of such operatic composers as Verdi, Mozart and Rossini.

The man behind this growing interest in opera in the ancient seaport city is Mariss Vetra, 49-year-old Latvian tenor. Since coming to Canada two years ago as head of the Conservatory Vocal Department, a position left vacant when Dr. Ernest Vinci went to the Royal Conservatory in Toronto, Mr. Vetra has made great strides towards the development of promising voices and an understanding of operatic drama in his pupils.

Uta Graf, gifted Continental soprano, will be guest artist at Toronto Philharmonic Prom concert on May 12.

Photo by Crosby
Betty Sly as Amneris and June Grant as Aida in excerpt of Verdi's "Aida" by the Halifax Conservatory.

For the last two winters, bi-weekly practices have been held in the gymnasium of the Halifax Ladies' College, an affiliation of the Conservatory and, despite the lack of facilities, the results have been most rewarding both for Mr. Vetra and his pupils.

Last year's recital met with such success that the school was asked to repeat one of the scenes from "La Bohème" at the 60th jubilee convocation of the Conservatory in June.

The recital this year was enthusiastically received by the Halifax *Mail-Star* critic, who reported, "Last evening's performance under the direction of Mariss Vetra was all that could be asked for as far as enthusiastic singing was concerned. The acting of the young artists was especially good and showed a wealth of latent talent. One remarkable feature of the entire performance was the intensity of atmosphere which pervaded each scene despite the complete lack of stage sets . . . Mariss Vetra is to be highly congratulated for the work he has been obviously able to accomplish with the younger singers as the performance last evening showed even greater possibilities than the "Carmen" and "La Bohème" scenes of a year ago."

Taking the leading roles in the final act of "La Traviata", which was given in its entirety, were two student veterans, Ronald Beare as Alfredo and Earl Doucette as the elder Germont. A 19-year-old soprano, Mary Simeon, sang the Violetta with Diane Parker of Berwick, Nova Scotia, as Annina and George Dwinell as the doctor. June Grant sang the title role in "Aida" with Betty Sly singing the role of Amneris. Jean Parker sang the aria of Rosina in "The Barber of Seville" excerpt. Taking the leading roles in the Marriage of Figaro scene were Marion Foster, Earl Doucette, Jean Parker and Gwendolyn Myers.

All are vocal pupils of Mr. Vetra and Miss Grant, Miss Sly and Mr. Beare were among those winning scholarships in the 1948 Halifax Musical Festival. Accompanists for the evening were Lou Wallace and Alfred Stromberg of the piano staff of the Halifax Conservatory.

Mr. Vetra deeply regrets the absence of a Canadian opera company but he feels confident that through such starts as that being made in Halifax, a permanent Canadian opera will eventually be developed.

Briefs

Toronto-born, 17-year-old Muriel Albert, who was described as a piano prodigy at the age of six, will present a recital in Eaton Auditorium, Toronto, on Wednesday evening, May 11.

•

For his only Toronto recital before returning to England, Mark Hambourg, the celebrated pianist, will present in Eaton Auditorium on May 14 at 3 p.m. a Beethoven program including the "Appassionata" Sonata and the "Ghost" Trio with James Levey, violinist, and Boris Hambourg, cellist.

•

Allister Crandall on May 4 conducted the Ottawa Choral Union, with orchestral accompaniment, in the first Canadian performance of Pierné's oratorio, "St. Francis of Assisi". So far as the Ottawa people can trace only two performances have been given in the U.S. in the last ten years.

•

The Doherty-Knapp School of the Theatre, to be operated at Cobourg, Ont., under the personal direction of Brian Doherty and Bertha Bright Knapp, will commence a six-weeks comprehensive course on July 2.

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GROUP LIVING

These Teen Age Gangs

By PEARL BUTCHART

IT IS an unfortunate circumstance that in this postwar period the term "teen agers" has become almost synonymous with "gangs" and delinquency. Oldsters shake their heads in despair. Social workers, service clubs and churches meet and plan reclamation projects. Everyone blames everyone else. The youngsters and the courts blame the parents; the parents blame the teachers and the church and the community gets it from every side.

The problem is real and very serious, especially at the moment in the large centres of Eastern Canada. But fortunately there are other teen-agers, law abiding fine young people who seldom make the headlines. But they do furnish the material for a story well worth the telling . . . . a story which might prove to be a pattern for similar projects across the country.

In the year 1948, 1,250 teen agers enlisted and served in the Ontario Farm Service Force Camps staffed and supervised by the National Council of the Y.W.C.A. They arrived at the camps singly and in groups, but they worked in gangs—played in gangs, and learned in gangs. This project which was initiated to supply labor in war time to the fruit and vegetable growers of Ontario has become an extension course in group, or "gang" living and an invaluable demonstration of and experience in citizenship.

It is headline news when a gang of "teen agers" attacks a small group of young people, it should be headline news when teen agers adopt a group of displaced children. The teen agers of the Farm Service Force Camps in 1948 raised $250 to adopt five European children. They raised this money, with the cooperation of the Y.W.C.A. Camp Staff, by plays, by dances, by the sale of handicraft, by personal givings and by sports events—in fact, by the same means their adult fellow citizens were using. It is headline news when teen age gangs loiter on the streets or steal for their recreation funds. It should be headline news when hundreds of teen agers earn not only their recreation money, but money to pay their way in camp, to purchase clothing and to build savings accounts which in 1948 amounted to $8,636.17.

Work And Play

These teen agers rise at 6.00 or 6.30, eat a hearty wholesome breakfast, and are at work on the farms by 8.00 o'clock. They hoe, weed, transplant, pick strawberries, tie grapes, thin peaches, pick cherries, cut grapes—according to the season of the year. At noon they enjoy a well-balanced lunch, prepared by the Camp staff and at five return to the camps, very hungry, very dirty, to a hot shower, and a well cooked meal.

Even a long day of such strenuous work does not exhaust the energy of the teen agers—and the evenings find them ready for play; and more important—play and recreation ready for them. Baseball, table tennis, square and round dancing, handicraft, swimming, sewing, knitting—all are available. These recreational resources are available because the National Council, Y. W. C. A., aware of the need of supervised recreation, employs a Recreation Supervisor for the camps and equips a mobile canteen to serve them. Miss Hazel Williamson, former Y.W.C.A secretary in New Zealand, is the newly appointed supervisor.

Margaret Williamson

Health being of paramount importance, the health supervisors, by individual approach, through lectures on personal hygiene, etc., continue in the Camps the Ontario Department of Education's school health programs. By church attendance, Sunday singsongs and Grace at the table, the young people are constantly aware of the supervision of a Christian organization.

It was because the Dominion and Provincial governments realized a responsibility above and beyond the supplying of emergency farm labor in war time that they sought and obtained the cooperation of the National Council of the Y.W.C.A. to supervise and staff the Farm Service Force Camps.

Self-Government

So successfully did the governments and the Y.W.C.A. conduct this joint project that with the cessation of hostilities the growers and the teen agers petitioned its continuance as a peace-time effort.

The Provincial Department of Education, which as a government body has shared in the development of this project, was reluctant to continue its participation in peace-time and withdrew academic credits to students serving on the farms. However, the Y.W.C.A., having proved to its own satisfaction that this experience in working and living together would be of inestimable value in meeting the problems of postwar youth, has cultivated the interest of the Department of Education in the project by field trips, by statistics and by facts.

And so again in the summer of 1949 hundreds of teen agers will be living and working together in student labor camps. They will be helping prove their ability in self-government and self-discipline by elected Camp Committees; fighting racial and religious discrimination by group-living in which no discrimination exists; becoming conscious of the value of money in relation to hours of labor; its power as a medium of better living; and the satisfaction of saving when the proper balance between earning and spending has been achieved.

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CONCERNING FOOD

To Be Read Before Meals

By MARJORIE THOMPSON FLINT

A NUMBER of years ago it was customary to receive with a two or three year subscription to one of the women's magazines a bonus in the form of a cook book. It depended upon your interests whether or not you made any use of this book but the fact remained that many a youthful salesperson (working his way through college?) used this gift as a forceful weapon to clinch the deal. Anybody who subsequently made full use of the cook book would have had no complaints to make whatever since the book was very practical with easy-to-read and easy-to-follow recipes.

The same fundamental principles are still obvious in the currently new issue of the *Good Housekeeping* Cook Book (Rinehart and Co. Inc., $3.00). Greatly enlarged since the early days to some 2,250 recipes it appears to contain just about anything you would want to stew, brew or bake. However a vast collection of recipes doesn't mean anything unless the recipes are usable, well indexed, and have a certain amount of basic information attached to each—all this and much more is present in the new Cook Book.

It is a matter of pride to realize that the Director of the Good Housekeeping Institute, Katharine Fisher, is Canadian born, a native of the Province of Quebec and a graduate of Macdonald Institute, Guelph and Columbia University in Home Economics. She was for a number of years Director of the Home Economics Department Macdonald College, P.Q., affiliated with McGill University. From there her career led her to the United States—a professorship at Columbia University, and the subsequent position as Director of the Institute.

The new cook book is edited by Dorothy Marsh, Food Editor of the Institute, with a preface by Miss Fisher. It is an attractive book with colored photography, black and white method illustrations, a practical line up of direction charts, menu suggestions, and the latest available information on new cookery procedures. It will appeal to the experienced cook with the many unusual and definitely classic recipes as well as to the beginner who is bound to be successful with the step by step method of recipe instruction.

We would like to suggest a dinner menu made up from some of the Cook Book's recipes. You could use this for a Sunday or company dinner:

Claret Consommé
Beef Stroganoff
Buttered Noodles Peas Continental
Green Salad
Rye Bread Butter
Chocolate Whipped Cream Pie
Coffee

Claret Consommé

Heat 1 can condensed consommé and 1 can water using soup can as measure. Remove from heat. Add ½ cup claret (or dry red table wine). Serve immediately in soup cups or punch glasses with slice of lemon. Makes 6 servings.

Beef Stroganoff

2 tbsp. flour
1 tbsp. salt
¼ tsp. pepper
1 lb. sirloin, rib or tenderloin steak ¼″ thick
1 cut peeled clove garlic
¼ cup butter or margarine
½ cup minced onion
¼ cup water
1 cup condensed undiluted chicken soup
1 lb. sliced washed mushrooms
1 cup sour cream
Minced parsley

Combine flour, salt and pepper. Trim fat from meat; rub both sides with garlic. Pound flour mixture into both sides of meat with side of saucer. Cut meat strips into 1½″ x 1″. Melt butter in Dutch oven or deep skillet; lightly brown onion in it. Remove onion and butter; reserve. Place meat strips in Dutch oven; brown well turning often. Remove meat. Add water; stir to dissolve browned particles on bottom. Return onion, butter and meat to Dutch oven. Cover; simmer 15 minutes. Add soup, mushrooms. Cover; cook until mushrooms are tender. Uncover cook over low heat until mixture is thick and meat tender—about 1-1¼ hours—stir occasionally. Just before serving stir in sour cream. Thicken gravy if desired. Garnish with parsley. Makes 4-5 servings.

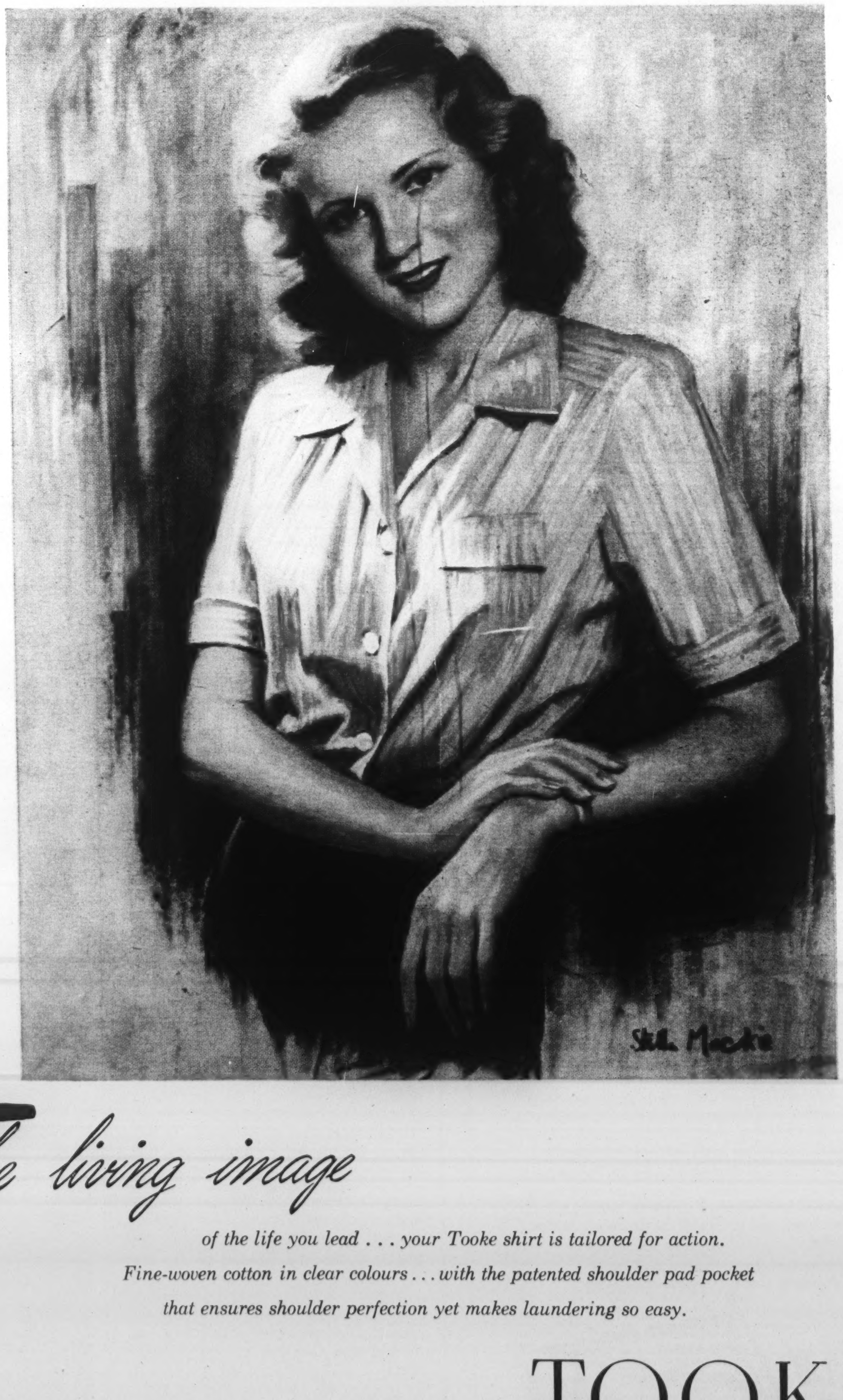
Chocolate Whipped Pie

1 baked 9″ pie shell
1 envelope unflavored gelatine
¼ cup cold water
1 cup milk
2 sq. (2 oz.) unsweetened chocolate
2 egg yolks
¼ cup granulated sugar
Pinch of salt
1 tsp. vanilla flavoring
2 egg whites
½ cup granulated sugar
1½ cups heavy cream

Sprinkle gelatine on cold water; let soften 5 min. Scald milk in double boiler with chocolate; beat smooth with hand beater. Beat egg yolks with fork; stir in ¼ cup sugar and salt; stir in chocolate mixture slowly. Return to double boiler; cook over boiling water, stirring constantly, for about 5 min. or until mixture coats spoon. Remove from heat; stir gelatine; add; stir until dissolved. Add vanilla; pour into bowl; chill until it mounds slightly when dropped from a spoon. Beat egg whites quite stiff; slowly add ½ cup sugar beating until stiff. Fold in chocolate mixture. Whip 1 cup cream; fold in. Pour into pie shell; chill until set. Just before serving, top with ½ cup cream whipped.

This pie can be made the day before then chilled.

Of course, if you don't know how to make a pie shell, toss a green salad or whip up Peas Continental you will have to buy, borrow or steal a copy of the book.



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THE OTHER PAGE

Let's Bring U.S. to Her Knees

By J. M. GRAY

WE HEAR a great deal in Canada these days about the exhaustion of this country through emigration to the United States. All our best people are said to be going and the procession is watched with gloomy foreboding and commented on in speeches to service clubs, church groups and party conventions. I know men who will speak on the subject for a fee of only $50—and throw in at least $100 worth of solemn statistics.

But who knows about this matter of best people and what they are best at? Who knows what really happens to a nation that loses all its "best" people, or the nation it loses them to? After the American Revolutionary war my great-great-grandfather and all the best people left the United States. Most of them came to Canada. He said they hadn't a soul left, not a soul, except Washington and that fellow Jefferson.

"They won't last long," he said, "you'll see." And for the fifty years of life left to him he went on prophesying the end with growing emphasis, in a voice that had become faintly hysterical.

"Don't talk to me about John Hancock," he said, "or Sam Adams. Knew 'em both. That fellow Hancock was just a ne'er-do-well. He was so deeply in debt he had to start a revolution."

Egerton Ryerson felt the same way and said the same sort of things in a book. In fact all up and down the loyal shore of the St. Lawrence, Lake Ontario and the Atlantic the best men looked over their shoulders with a contemptuous snort as they built log cabins and cleared land to replace the broad acres and roomy New England houses they had forfeited. At parties their ladies had a good giggle over the predicament of the rebel women, with no society and no clothes except what the local Committees of Safety had looted from Loyalist-Tory households.

Screamed "Wyoming"

There can't have been any real doubt about who the best people were. Our forebears are unanimous and quite clear on the point. And the quality was clear in the bickering that went on across the border. When the outraged colonists screamed "Wyoming" (really a very inefficient and old-fashioned massacre), we answered coldly "General Sullivan." When they called us "Tories," we replied with some dignity that we were "Loyalists." When the war of 1812 came along we answered every American claim of victory with a counter-claim and recorded it in our history books without including any minority report. As one might have guessed, the Americans did the same; and we smiled superciliously knowing that their end must be very near.

In due course my great-grandfather took up the watching brief with a deep certainty which gave peace and satisfaction to all his days. He used to like to stand at the edge of the St. Lawrence and gaze across thoughtfully. Then he would turn away and go home to eat his meal of almost-too-whole-wheat bread and great northern pike with a sardonic grin. Often he would pause in the midst of eating and stare into the fire. "It won't be long now," he would say.

Sat and Waited

And my great-grandmother, a noble and patient woman, would reply, "No, dear. Eat your pike."

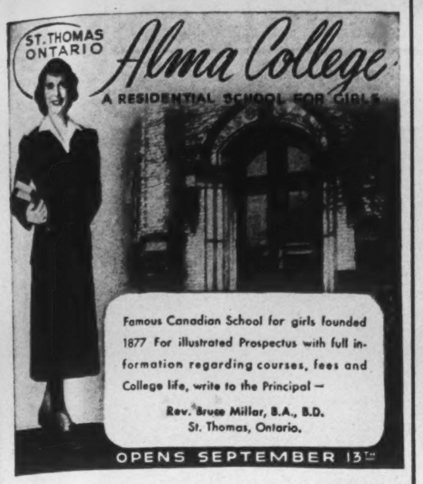
I don't mean that men like my great-great-grandfather or great-grandfather, or even my grandfather, did anything to bring about the ruin of the United States—except by leaving it. They just sat back and waited for their blood to tell. They knew that you can't take all the best people out of a country without ruining it.

My grandfather used to go to the States on business sometimes and always came back somewhat depressed. But he cheered up when anyone asked him how things were. "Bad," he would answer. "Lord, what a mess they're in down there."

Doubtless the history of the United States moves daily toward its close. Probably the end is even closer than it appears. Yet at times this method of bringing her to her knees seems painfully slow and roundabout. Why not try something more swift, something that guarantees complete annihilation? Why not swamp the States with our best people?

Besides, there is some nihilistic streak in me that longs to see this country as completely ruined, and for all time, as the American colonies were by their wrongheaded Revolution.

THIS SEASON'S Shakespeare Festival at Stratford-on-Avon is already in production. Here are John Gielgud, Anthony Quayle and Leon Quartermaine discussing "Much Ado About Nothing."



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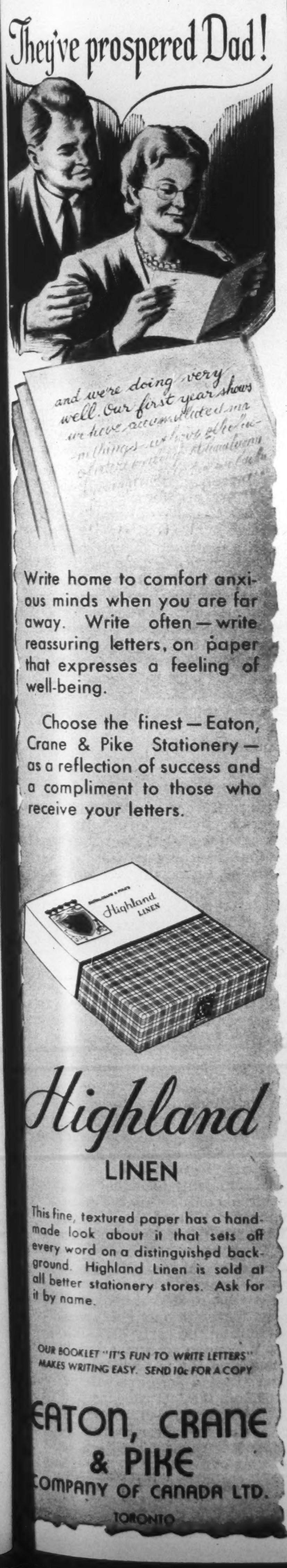

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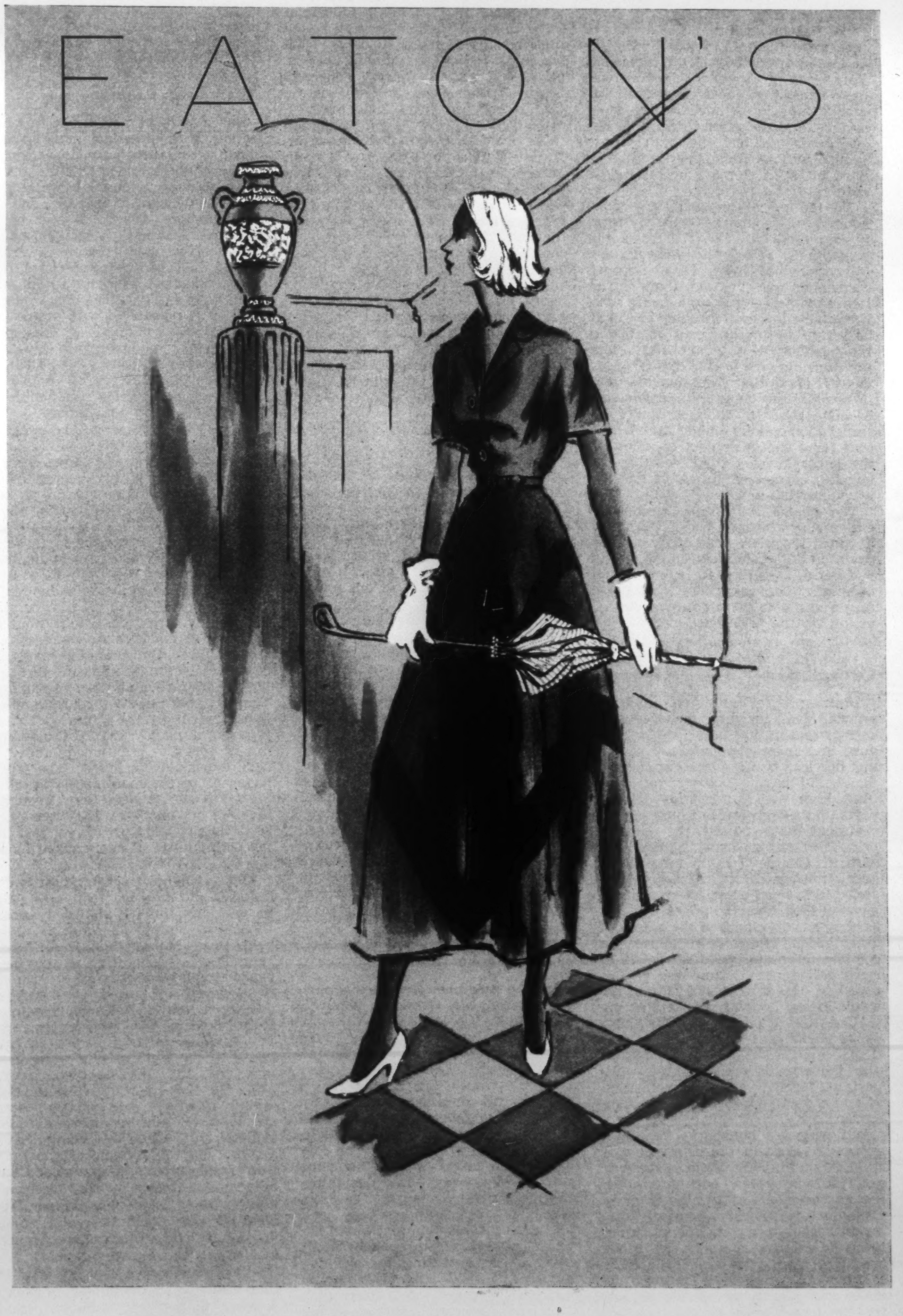

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THE BUSINESS FRONT

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor — SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, MAY 10, 1949 — Rodney Grey, Asst. Financial Editor

Housing Prices Are Always High: Consumers Share Blame

By RODNEY GREY

Housing prices have gone up in an alarming fashion since World War II—that increase has been a noteworthy feature of the general price rise. But what is overlooked is the fact that housing prices have always been high in Canada, putting even the cheapest homes out of reach for many low income groups. Set out below is an outline of the major factors making for high home prices. It is the first of two articles which will survey the economics of housing. The second article will appear in an early issue.

WHY does housing cost so much? and where can we find a house? These are questions a good many Canadians have been asking for some time. Recent partial rental decontrol measures, leading to rapid rent increases, particularly in the metropolitan areas of Toronto and Montreal, have underlined these questions. For many Canadians they are the most serious questions now awaiting answers; in all but the high-income groups will be found many families hard hit by high rent or high home costs.

To the main question—why does housing cost so much? there are really two sections. First, there is the question to which the answers are fairly obvious—why have housing costs gone up? Second, there is the less easily answered question: why isn't there low-cost housing in Canada? That is another way of stating the problem of constant high costs for housing. Though a naive argument is made that slum dwellers *like* to be slum dwellers, and nothing can be done about it, there is now wide recognition among public authorities that for a considerable proportion of the lower income groups of Canada housing costs too much and has always cost too much.

The choice for those families is either to spend too large a portion of their income on housing, cutting down on other limited sections of the budget, or else do with substandard housing. The community, via welfare and police expenditures, usually makes up the difference one way or another.

General Rise

Housing prices have gone up from pre-war levels for very much the same sort of reason that other prices have gone up. Increased consumer spending, due to a backlog of consumer demand and buying power from wartime, high world prices for our exports and a high level of business investment have raised the general price level and the housing price level with it. Competition for labor, competition for goods for alternative uses and a high level of effective demand have pushed housing prices up, just as they have pushed up the prices of other goods. The price structure is a complicated interdependent system of reciprocal demands that rise or fall together. In a general inflation we would expect housing prices to go up.

How this general price increase works in housing—what are its particular manifestations in this particular industry, is really not very important, for it is simply a reflection of and a part of the general price increase.

But why are housing prices high anyway? Both in the depression of the 1930's and in the boom of the war and postwar years, adequate housing has been out of reach for many Canadians. This is an entirely different sort of problem, for example, than the enquiry into why car prices are high. It may be of some interest to know the particular factors that make cars expensive, out of reach for the low income earner, but we don't all need cars. But we do need homes; there is an urgency in the question why there isn't in Canada such a thing as cheap but adequate housing.

The first and most obvious answer is that the industry is antiquated—that it hasn't mastered, or at least, been willing to apply, the methods of large scale organization and mass production, that in other industries have made it possible to make a complicated good more cheaply. But when it comes to building banks, apartment houses and generally large projects, the industry shows that it can use large scale methods effectively. However it hasn't applied these extensively to individual houses. In an article for SATURDAY NIGHT, March 15, L. J. Rogers gave some examples of successful large scale cheap home building in Canada. He suggested that these examples show that it can be done, if the contractor controls his sources of supply and uses a great deal of imagination. But even these homes cost too much for many employed people in Canada. Any home that costs more than about twice the annual income is costing too much, according to housing experts. Twice the annual income of many low-income Canadians is still less than the cheaper houses being built.

Antiquated

For the antiquated design and methods there are several reasons. The structure of the industry itself is partly to blame. With many small individual operators, overhead is high, buying material in small, expensive lots is the only feasible method, and there is a lack of experience and ability and willingness to apply anything but outdated hand-to-mouth methods.

The building trade unions, too, are probably little enthused over attempts to streamline building procedures. Through the depression, the building trades were one of the most hard hit in the Dominion. In boom times, when their bargaining power is high, they are in no hurry to meet all existing demands and work themselves out of jobs. Their attitude is clearly connected with the antiquated methods used. Improvement in methods would widen the market and create new jobs for those displaced. Thus reluctant contractors and cautious labor go around in a vicious circle and not enough homes get built.

Consumer To Blame

But the consumer of homes is partly to blame, too. Canadian domestic architecture has been the subject of some bitter humor, but it is really no laughing matter. We still feel as though every slum dweller, every clerk in a shoe store hoping to get married, can some day own his own little home, completely detached, with his own backgarden—his own castle, with the illusion of privacy. The contractor who might embark on some quite revolutionary home designing, copying the mass housing developments of Europe, knows very well that most of his tenants would regard it merely as stop-gap housing; they would be waiting for the day when a fall in housing prices would enable them to get one of those slick little homes you see pictured in the women's magazines. The attitude of many low-income earners in Canada toward home owning is analogous to the attitude of a man in a Model T who won't buy a new Ford because he wants a Packard.

This basic rigidity of consumer demand in the housing industry is probably one of the most important factors that have made home prices high; it may be the most important reason, or it may not, but it is certainly one of the more important ones. The potential consumer of housing is very inclined to attribute all his troubles to one particular factor—to blame it on the unions, on the contractors, on building code restrictions, but rarely to blame it on himself. As in most human affairs, there is more than one cause involved, but here the consumer has an important part of any long run solution in his own hands. He must learn to take a more realistic view of housing. Every Canadian can't live in a Cape Cod cottage.

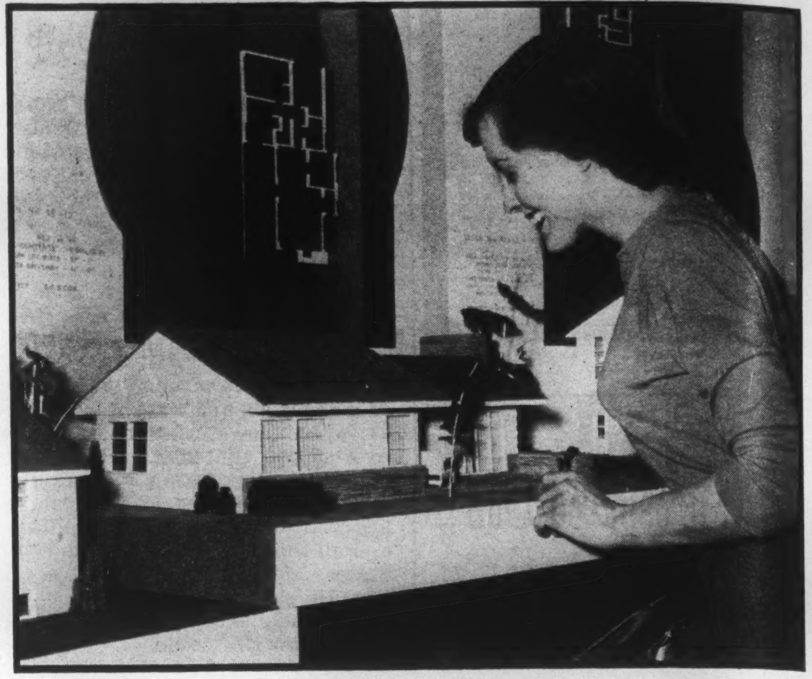
Not Cheap Enough

But it is to be doubted if rationalization of the housing industry combined with a revolution in consumer taste would enable all Canadians to be adequately housed. The experience of Britain, of Sweden, of Germany and of Austria is that in an industrial nation — an urbanized nation—there will remain a group who cannot pay a competitive rent or a competitive price for a minimum standard of housing. They have tackled this problem with subsidized housing. The amount of subsidized housing that is necessary in any community will, of course, be narrowed considerably if effort is applied to the problem of mass production of homes and home consitutents.

What does not seem to be generally realized during the present housing crisis is that there has been since the first World War a housing crisis in Canada. It wasn't always on the front page of the newspapers, but a good many Canadians could always be found in substandard housing. The assumption is easily made that this doesn't cost the community anything and that it is the individual's own responsibility to see that he and his family are adequately housed. Whether or not it is the community's responsibility, the community pays. It pays for substandard housing through higher welfare and police spending. The less polite name for substandard housing—slums, and living with your in-laws, as nearly 100,000 Canadians do—is for the whole community a very expensive business. The front pages of many newspapers, headlining stories of Beanery Boys, drunken juvenile driving, etc., have certainly been emphasizing the high cost to the community of substandard housing.

This problem of substandard housing seems to be more acute now than in previous times for two reasons, though of course as long as there have been homes there have been slum homes. The first reason that needs emphasis is that we are rapidly becoming urbanized. We are becoming a nation of towndwellers. Rural housing can be bad too, and in Canada a lot of it is, but a bad house in the country is a worse one in a city. The second factor operating is that our ideas, both our social vision of what people should have, and our ideas as consumers of what we want, have grown. For example most Canadians want inside plumbing, and most Canadians feel that it is not unreasonable to want inside plumbing. Our ideas of what are the essentials of a house have really changed very much inside about two generations.

Any discussion of housing now is soon a discussion of the lack of cheap housing that meets minimum standards. And any discussion of cheap housing leads to a discussion of the problems and ethics of subsidized housing, and a community attack on housing. The broad outlines of that problem will be suggested in a forthcoming article.



MODEL JOB: Lynn McCleary looks over one of the scale model houses in 1949 travelling exhibit of Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

No Reason To Wail

By P. M. RICHARDS

WE ARE now in a mild business recession, and some people are already talking as if it was sure to develop into a No. 1 grade depression, something like the early 1930's. This is a foolish and mischievous attitude when, as in the present case, there is no real justification for it, and when it is obvious that such talk tends to destroy confidence and bring on the very condition it dreads. The cynics smile at the word recession, and affect to regard it as a euphemism for depression, but the fact is that they are not the same thing; a recession is merely a decline from a certain level of activity, and when that level was an abnormally high one, such as we have experienced in the last several years, we may be able to enjoy a fairly high level of activity even in recession.

A business recession never seems good when we're having it, but in certain circumstances it may be the best thing that could happen to us. It may be a needed corrective, like a dose of medicine. When an economy has pretty obviously been heading towards an inflationary bust, as ours was prior to the beginning of the downturn, a touch of deflation is surely nothing to cry about.

In fact, what we've had so far has already done us a lot of good. It's given us a buyer's market and a competitive situation in production and selling and higher labor productivity, in sharp contrast to the conditions which had existed for years and had created a very unhealthy situation. If inflation had continued unchecked, a breakdown was sure. It was coming closer every day, with constant new jumps in prices and new demands for wage increases. Let inflation go too far and it becomes runaway, uncontrollable. Maybe like the inflation in China, where newly-issued one-hundred-thousand-dollar bills are worth just eight cents in Canadian money.

Our present recession, or deflation, will do much to prevent our having that kind of money in Canada. Today our dollar is becoming worth a little more each day in terms of goods and services, which is a wholesome and reassuring change.

It is true, of course, that we have suffered a temporary decline in our export trade business, due to the impoverishment and economic disruption of many of our markets by the war. It is also true that we are more dependent on foreign trade than any other country, not excepting Great Britain. We have, in particular, lost valuable markets in Britain which we had enjoyed for many years and which we cannot easily do without. But actually we did surprisingly well in 1948, in view of these adversities. Loss of sales to Britain and to Europe on our own account were offset by a very large gain in sales to the United States, and by sales to Western European countries on account of the E.C.A. program.

Today we have reason to worry because our export volume for 1949 to date is rather sharply below that for the corresponding period of last year. But the business recession we are experiencing seems to be world-wide, and our own experience may not be out-of-line with that of other countries. An important consideration is the fact that the United States recognizes Canada as a close associate economically and may reasonably be expected to give us what aid she can.

Encouragement

Reason for encouragement lies in the fact that the physical recovery of Western Europe is now making good progress, thanks largely to E.C.A., and granted that world peace is maintained, these nations will eventually be financially able to resume their former buying from us. A basic fact is that Canada produces a great deal that other countries want and will continue to want, and provided that we keep the cost of producing those goods, and consequently their prices, within reasonable bounds, we shall find that export markets turn to us again as soon as the world's currency exchange difficulties get ironed out. This is only a matter of time. The important thing now is to maintain a good competitive position for the renewal of those markets, and to do our energetic best, governmentally and privately, to develop new markets to take the place of those now lost to us.

We complain about the tax burden, but it should be noted that a big factor in checking any tendency to slump into depression conditions will be the present tremendous expenditures for social services, now running for all levels of government in Canada at about $850 million annually, in contrast with only about a tenth of that sum in the early 1930's. Granted that we cannot continue indefinitely to maintain the present expenditures if our trading earnings will not support them, the fact remains that they will do much, by contributing to public purchasing power, to tide us over a period of reduced business activity and employment.

The world's in a sad mess, but no country, unless it is the United States, is in as strong a position as Canada.

Europe's Inflation Undermines Plans To Better Trade

By ERNEST WAENGLER

The high prices of European goods are a major obstacle to improving transatlantic trade. The causes of inflation vary from country to country, but the general effect is to make it more difficult to sell goods in dollar areas. Mr. Waengler reviews the measures against inflation taken by European countries, and assesses their effectiveness.

THOUGH the weight of Canadian foreign trade is shifting from European to Western Hemisphere markets and sources of supply, the equilibrium of our economy is still dependent upon Europe's ability to fit once more into the traditional trade pattern. And that, in turn, depends in part on Europe's ability to cure inflation.

Before the war a large part of Europe's imports was financed by the returns from overseas investments. These are now at one third the pre-war figure; to make up for this loss Europe must increase her exports relative to her imports. The difficulty in achieving this is the need for more capital investment. This, in turn, assists the inflation, which has driven the prices of many European commodities above competitive world levels.

One of the purposes of E.C.A. is to provide extra income per capital investment; it counteracts the inflationary pressure by providing some of the resources of rehabilitation. But the real burden lies with the European countries themselves. They must get their houses in order while they still have the help of the United States.

On the whole, European recovery has been remarkably rapid. In many countries industrial production has passed the pre-war mark; but severe restrictions on consumption were and still are necessary to divert resources from consumption to export and reconstruction. Recovery programs have been constantly in danger by pressures for lower taxes, by increasing cost of imports and by labor unrest.

Without a concentrated effort of the European countries to conquer inflation themselves, the beneficial effects of Marshall aid will at best be temporary. In September 1947 the Marshall aid countries pledged themselves to carry out the domestic policies required to restore confidence in their monetary systems. Are they making progress?

For the past twelve months there have been distinct improvements in a number of countries. Great Britain has moved fastest toward the goal of economic rehabilitation, but the very realism of her plans has been criticized strongly by the other western European countries. Britain announced that it would reduce its import deficit with the Continent, which before the war averaged $600 million, and hoped eventually to achieve a trade surplus of $49 million.

European exporters of luxury products to Great Britain, who see their markets slipping away, claim that this action will force the Marshall Plan countries to make provision not only for their own, but also for over $600 million of the current British deficit. But it seems clear that outlets for their exportable surplus have to be sought in those areas which can provide the goods these countries need—the western hemisphere.

For Food

From the Canadian point of view, one of the most serious aspects of the British program is its search for food sources other than the dollar countries. Britain's ability to export to the dollar area is Canada's future export chances to Britain and western Europe. British recovery in 1948 is an example of what can be achieved by economic planning backed by political courage. But Britain's *Economic Survey for* 1949 states clearly that it is impossible to expect 1949 to improve on 1948 as markedly as 1948 did on 1947. Neither production nor exports can continue to expand at the 1948 rate.

The British budget, considered as part of the national plan, anticipates a surplus of $1200 million for 1948-49. It aims at additional exports by weeding out less essential capital investments and concentrating on export industries. A cheap money policy, originally accepted by the Labor Party, has suffered a series of defeats ever since the transport bonds of the nationalized railway system were issued on a 3 per cent basis in January 1949.

Canada continues to assist Britain's export program by restricting competitive imports from the United States under the Emergency Exchange Conservation Act, thereby giving British producers preferred access to the Canadian market. A recent amendment to our anti-dumping legislation exempts several important classes of British goods which might otherwise be subject to dumping duty.

In France, a series of monetary and fiscal measures has so far failed to reverse the tide of inflation. Prices have never adjusted themselves completely to the change in the franc value of imported goods resulting from last year's devaluation. Chances for stabilization are greatly impaired by a backward and unequitable taxation mechanism. Although the country has almost full employment, the distribution of labor is uneconomical, with nearly 3 million persons employed in state services and many more in non-productive positions. High living costs and absurdly low wages have caused continuous labor unrest.

Forty Per Cent

The burden of charges for social security services upon the French employer is estimated at 40 per cent of actual wages paid; and the productivity of labor appears to have fallen since the war. Both retail and wholesale prices are approximately 100 per cent higher than the 1947 average and about 17 times as high as before the war. With little relief in sight, it is clear that France's future as an exporter to dollar countries, in which many prices are beginning to soften, is more than dubious.

Italy's problem of inflation, one of the worst in Europe, was tackled by a program of credit restrictions. An order issued in October 1947 required the banks to invest 20 per cent of their deposits in excess of ten times their capital reserves in government securities or deposit that amount in a blocked account with the Treasury. Further credit expansion was relatively soon stopped. By March 1948 the wholesale price index dropped from 6640 to 5710 (1937 = 100) and the black market rate of the U.S. dollar from 870 to 570 lire. Disinflation was further increased by allowing exporters to use part of their holdings in dollars for certain specified imports. Italy, however, paid the usual price for disinflation—unemployment.

Sweden's investment expansion and resulting expansion of income were the cause of strong inflationary pressures. The 1948-49 budget shows a substantial deficit, in spite of

(Continued on Page 37)

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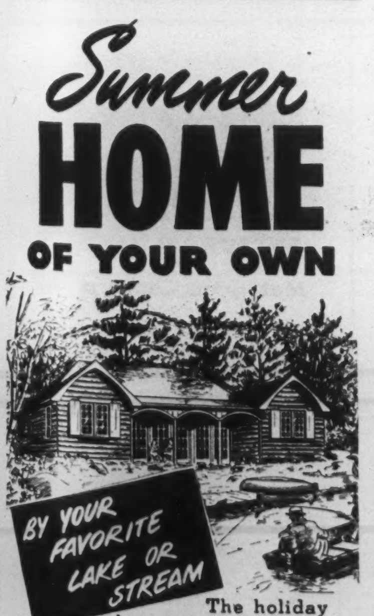
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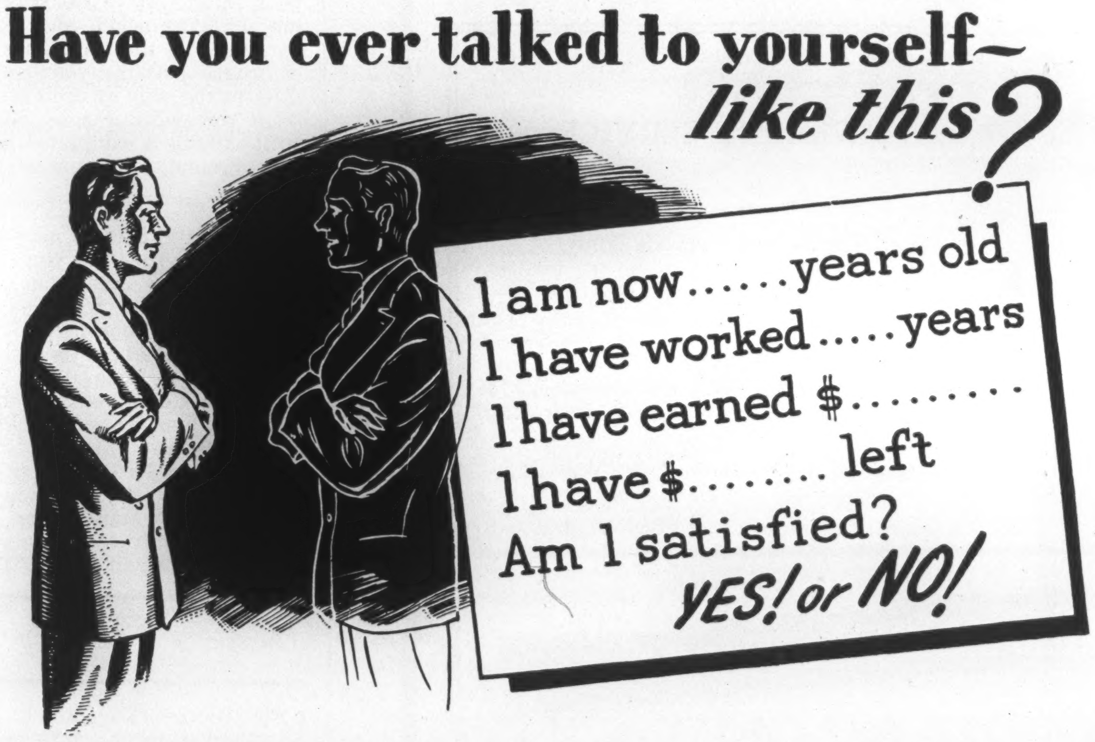
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NEWS OF THE MINES

Lynn Lake Development Expected To Fast Boost Ore Reserves

By JOHN M. GRANT

THE program for the current year at Sherritt Gordon Mines, where 1948 was one of the most successful in the company's history, is essentially a continuation of that commenced last year at the Lynn Lake property, in northern Manitoba, with anticipations this development will result in substantial additions being made to the ore reserves by the end of 1949. Sinking the "A" shaft will be completed at the 1,000-foot level and the "A", "C" and "E" orebodies opened up by drifting and crosscutting at that horizon, Eldon L. Brown, president, advises in the annual report. A drift will be driven along the ore zone from the "E" orebody to the "B" orebody, but due to the distance it will not reach its objective until next year. From these underground workings the ore zone will be thoroughly explored down to the 2,000-foot horizon by means of diamond drilling. To date a total of $3,099,947 has been expended on development at Lynn Lake, and although no addition was made to ore reserves last year these total 8,300,000 tons grading 1.514% nickel and .687% copper. Sinking the "A" shaft was still in progress at the year end, and results in the way of ore developments from this work cannot be expected until sinking is completed and lateral underground development is underway.

•

The most important development in connection with the Lynn Lake property was the invention of a new leaching process for the treatment of the nickel concentrate, the Sherritt Gordon head points out. The original work was done at the University of British Columbia, and the results obtained there were duplicated in the company's experimental laboratory at Sherridon. Patents on this process have been applied for in Canada, U.S.A., and in many other countries. Nickel concentrate produced in the pilot mill at Lynn Lake will be shipped out for treatment in this pilot leaching plant. If the laboratory results can be duplicated in the pilot plant operation, Mr. Brown explains that the problem of bringing the property into production will be considerably simplified. An operation using this leaching process and treating 700,000 tons of ore per year should be considerably more profitable than an operation using conventional smelting and refining processes and treating 1,000,000 tons per year.

•

The life of the operation at Sherridon, where production to the end of 1948 had a value of $45,580,993, from 7,475,227 tons of ore, has been prolonged by the current high prices of copper and zinc, making it possible to mine certain narrow and low grade sections of the orebody which were not included in the ore reserves. "As closely as we can now estimate, the mine at Sherridon will be practically exhausted by the end of 1950," states the Sherritt Gordon president. A thorough study was made of the possibiity of prolonging the life of the operation by mining the low grade Bob Lake deposit and trucking the ore to the existing mill, but the directors decided they would not be justified in proceeding with this project without long term metal sales contracts at an average price of 20 cents per lb. for electrolytic copper and 15 cents per pound for electrolytic zinc. Net earnings for 1948 reached an all-time high of $1,570,755, equivalent to 26.4 cents per share. At the end of the year the excess of current assets over current liabilities stood at $2,846,789, a gain of $1,144,336. This gain was made after an expenditure of $1,165,102 on the development of the Lynn Lake property and $111,889 on other exploration. It is anticipated that the 1949 earnings from the mine at Sherridon will be sufficient to cover the expenditures involved in carrying out the program for the present year.

"Why Mine Gold?" is the title of a timely and absorbing 32-page booklet prepared by the Canadian Metal Mining Association. Why mine gold? What use is it? Why dig it out of rock at one place only to bury it in another? are questions asked in an introduction. A simple answer to these questions might be that men want gold. But thoughtful men want a less superficial reply than that, and the illustrated booklet attempts to give that answer in a plain and straightforward fashion. It presents many little known facts about gold and traces its history as a monetary medium from ancient times. Gold was used by man at least 10,000 years ago —as attested by ornaments found among human remains. At first gold was valued mainly for its decorative qualities and its usefulness in the arts. About 600 B.C. the Greeks began using gold coinage, and the analysis traces the history of the rise of banking, the gold standard, the international gold standard, and then deals with its function since 1914. While gold's primary function is related to currency and international trade, it has another important and unique role in the history of man which is demonstrated by a brief review of gold mining in Canada. Gold has acted as a spur to Canada's expansion, in fact, it is pointed out that nothing except religion can so stimulate the imagination of man as to send him into the more distant and isolated northern regions of our country. The contribution of the Metal Mining Association is a worthwhile one. It is in concentrated form and

STOCK MARKET OUTLOOK

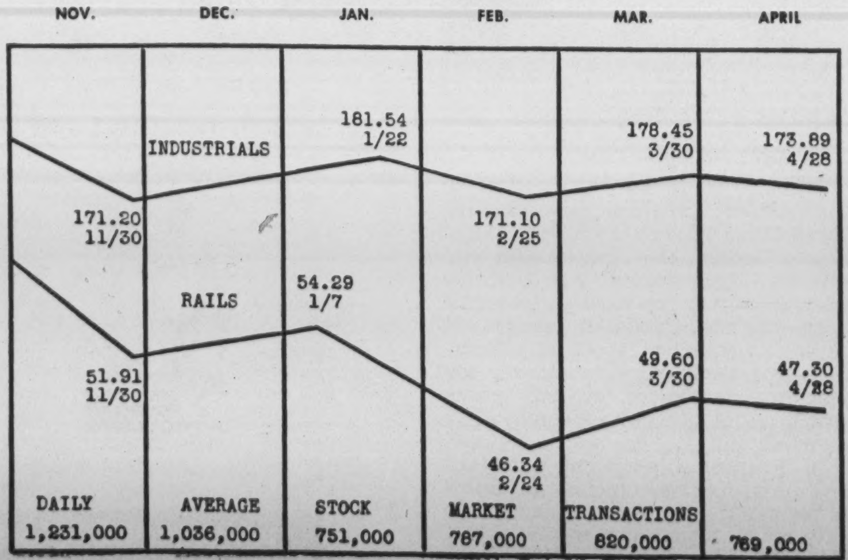
By Haruspex

COMMON stocks continue favorably priced from the earnings and yield standpoint, but remain under pressure from investor fears as to the business outook and possible adverse American legislation. Barring war, and assuming, as we do, no business collapse, we expect psychology to improve in the course of the months ahead, with ensuing better prices for stocks.

In each of the past three years the stock market—and investors, withal —has enjoyed a sizable spring advance. In 1946 the rise commenced on February 26 and ran until May 29, carrying the Dow-Jones industrial average upward by 26 points. The 1947 advance dated from May 17 of that year ran until July 24, and moved the average up by 24 points. Last year the upsurge started on March 16 and peaked June 15 for a net gain on the average of 28 points. There is nothing sacrosanct in such a pattern, despite the fact that it has been witnessed in each postwar year to date. We mention the matter, however, for the reason that, if a spring upmove is to develop in 1949, it would seem that the time for any preliminary downside action—such as sometimes precedes a turn for the better—should run out in the next three to four weeks, at the most.

Later in the year—say, toward the last quarter—some, if not all, of the major questions that are now indeterminate, may be resolved. These include taxes, other U.S. federal legislation, the extent of business readjustment, and the foreign picture. Meanwhile, the market has a number of months for possible recovery, immediate business developments permitting. We feel that selected stocks offer good values and are purchases on weakness where cash reserves are excessive.

DOW-JONES AVERAGES



CANADIAN BREWERIES
LIMITED

Dividend Notice

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifty cents (50c) per share has been declared on the outstanding Capital Stock of this Company, payable July 1st, 1949, to shareholders of record at the close of business May 31st, 1949.

By Order of the Board,
W. C. BUTLER, Secretary.
Toronto, April 27, 1949.

LOBLAW GROCETERIAS CO. LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share and a bonus of 12½ cents per share on the Class "A" shares and a quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share and a bonus of 12½ cents per share on the Class "B" shares of the Company have been declared for the quarter ending May 31, 1949, payable on the 1st day of June, 1949, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 3rd day of May, 1949. The transfer books will not be closed. Payment will be made in Canadian Funds.

By Order of the Board.
R. G. MEECH,
Secretary.
Toronto, April 27, 1949.

MAPLE LEAF MILLING
Company Limited
DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Fifty Cents per Share has been declared on the Common Stock of the Company, payable on the Sixteenth Day of May, 1949, to Shareholders of Record at the close of business on the Third Day of May, 1949.

By Order of the Board.
Toronto, Ontario, April 25th, 1949.
G. H. HAND, Secretary.

Noranda Mines, Limited

Dividend Notice

NOTICE is hereby given that an interim dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share, payable in Canadian funds, has been declared by the Directors of Noranda Mines, Limited, payable June 15th, 1949, to shareholders of record at the close of business May 13th, 1949.

By Order of the Board.
J. R. BRADFIELD,
Secretary.
Toronto, April 29th, 1949.

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The Board of Directors has declared this day the following dividend.

No par value Common Stock

No. 33. 45c. per share, payable June 30th, 1949 to holders of record at the close of business on May 31st, 1949.

L. C. HASKELL,
Secretary.
Montreal, April 22nd, 1949.

LAKE SHORE MINES LIMITED
(No Personal Liability)
Dividend No. 117

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Eighteen Cents per share on the issued capital stock of the Company, will be paid on the fifteenth day of June 1949, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the fourteenth day of May, 1949.

By Order of the Board.
KIRKLAND SECURITIES LIMITED
Secretary
Dated at Kirkland Lake, Ontario.
April 29th, 1949.

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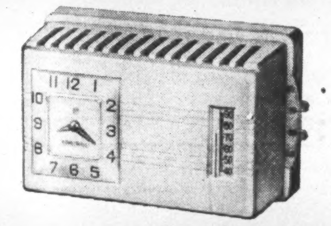

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BANK OF MONTREAL
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DIVIDEND NO. 344

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of TWENTY CENTS per share upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current quarter, payable on and after WEDNESDAY the FIRST day of JUNE next, to Shareholders of record at close of business on 30th April, 1949.

By Order of the Board.
GORDON R. BALL,
General Manager.

Montreal, 12th April, 1949

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should prove engrossing to anyone seeking enlightment on the complex and too little known subject of gold and its relationship to the money we use.

•

The first dividend since 1929 paid by Mining Corporation of Canada will be distributed in June. The intention of the company is to pay dividends totalling 30 cents per share this year. The first payment will be June 30 and the second proposed for December. The matter of dividends on an interim quarterly basis will come up for consideration early in 1950 when it is possible the world outlook and the price of metals may be more clearly indicated. J. H. C. Waite, president, stated at the annual meeting that the income of the company had improved materially during the past few years and although the cash position is not as strong as he would like to see it, the directors feel the dividends of 30 cents per share are justified this year. The cash position is expected to improve substantially from now on, due to repayments by Torbrit Silver of money advanced to attain production.

•

The year 1948 was the most profitable in the history of Stadacona Mines (1944) Ltd., net profit being $99,896, equal to 2.25 cents per share, as compared with $72,424 or 1.65 cents in the previous 12 months. This takes into consideration estimated cost-aid payment of $73,760. Working capital at the end of the year was up $17,843 at $284,219 from the 1947 figure of $266,376. B. M. Hill, president, points out that the long-range program of expansion and rehabilitation with reference to mining the lower levels and exploring ore zones at greater depth had been continued with encouraging results. Ore reserves were slightly lower at 470,116 tons grading 0.169 ounces, but the broken ore reserves were raised 36,873 tons to 101,419 tons, considerably greater than at any other time in the mine's history.

Europe's Inflation

(*Continued from page* 35)

measures to cut investments. Austria took the most drastic deflationary steps when the monetary purge of December 1947 wiped out all previously blocked bank accounts, invalidated all bank notes and created new bills at the ratio of three old ones for one new one. Black market prices were the first to fall, but the others soon followed with downward adjustments up to 15 per cent. The drop in the cost of living and the re-appearance of scarce goods created a new incentive to work, which has been reflected in increased productivity.

A different kind of stability has been achieved in the Benelux countries, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, and in Norway and Denmark, where the process of disintegration was checked by hard work and good administration. There is still a slight upward trend in the prices of certain scarce commodities, but on the whole the outlook is decidedly favorable.

What does all this mean to Canada? The Marshall plan beneficiaries and other sterling countries together with their overseas dependencies bought $1292 million worth of Canadian goods in 1948, compared with $1448 million in 1947. This decline is only the first immediate result of their efforts to decrease their dollar deficit, which in 1948 was still in the neighborhood of $6,000 million. While these countries have restricted imports from the dollar area, they have attempted to develop trade with each other, mainly through bilateral trade deals in which the countries concerned agree to exchange specified quantities of certain goods on a basis which will produce a trade balance.

The most significant aspect of these deals is the fact that the prices at which these goods are exchanged are frequently much higher than those prevailing outside the protected trade area. Canadian trade has already been adversely affected by this and is likely to suffer even more from its effects during the coming year. Its main disadvantages from the participants' viewpoint are that it keeps goods within the soft currency area that could otherwise be exchanged for dollars, and that it increases inflation. As European prices are forced higher, we look elsewhere for imports. The dollar deficit of Europe is then enlarged.

Two factors must be dealt with in any solution to the dollar problem—first, there is the necessity for vastly increasing production in the soft-currency countries; second, there is the difficulty of finding hard-currency markets. These two aspects of the problem must be tackled before July 1952, when Marshall aid will end. If they are not, European countries will come to rely increasingly upon high-priced bilateralism.

SIGNPOSTS FOR BUSINESS

INDUSTRIAL employment and weekly salaries and wages at March 1 were at record levels for the time of year, although employment showed a somewhat greater seasonal decline than usual from a month earlier. As compared with February 1 the trend in employment was unfavorable at the first of March in all provinces except New Brunswick and Saskatchewan, while there were increases over March 1 last year in Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta, but declines in the remaining provinces.

The advance index number of employment, as compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, on the base of 1926 = 100, stood at 189.2 at March 1 as compared with 190.5 at February 1 and 188.9 a year ago. Average weekly wage figure was $43.17 as compared with $42.92 at February 1 and $39.50 last year.

•

Further slight decline was shown in wholesale prices in Canada during March, according to the general wholesale index. (D.B.S.)

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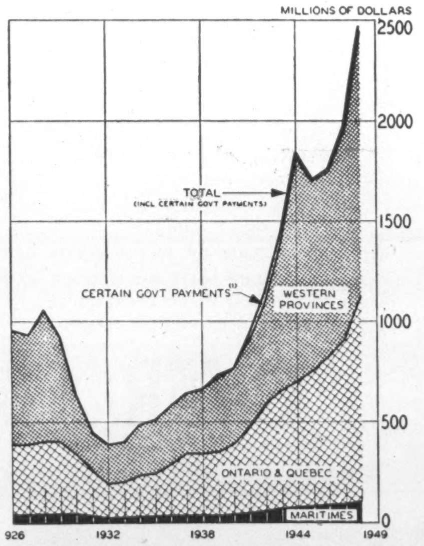
Net income of Canadian farmers from farming operations in 1948 reached a total of $1,693,315,000, compared with the previous high total of $1,234,909,000 for 1947. (D.B.S.)



Cash income from the sale of farm products is plotted above, by regions. (Bank of Canada *Statistical Summary*)

Gold production in Canada was maintained at a comparatively high level in February, output for the month amounting to 307,472 fine ounces, showing a slight decline from the January figure of 308,989, but 17 per cent in advance of the total 261,603 produced in February last year. (D.B.S.)

•

Public bond financing in Canada during April, 1949, totalled $66,638,718 according to a report issued by Wood, Gundy & Company Limited. The aggregate of financing in this category for the four months of 1949 was $244,150,102 compared with $256,577,303 for the same period of 1948.

•

Spending in Canadian retail stores during February amounted to $466,900,000, down five per cent from the January dollar volume, but five per cent in advance of last year's February total of $444,730,000. (D.B.S.)

•

Sales and purchases of securities between Canada and other countries in February dropped to the lowest level since mid-1947, the volume of transactions amounting to $24,000,000. (D.B.S.)

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ABOUT INSURANCE

Control Of Agents' Commissions Live Issue In United States

By GEORGE GILBERT

Since the U. S. Supreme Court's ruling that insurance is commerce and when transacted across state lines is inter-state commerce, and so subject to federal laws relating to interstate commerce, it has been generally agreed that concerted action by the companies to fix commissions has constituted a violation of federal anti-trust laws.

CONFLICTING views evidently prevail across the line with respect to the control of insurance agents' commissions by the state. Speaking of the current commission control legislation in the state of New York, President John C. Scott of the National Association of Insurance Agents stated that neither the National Association nor the State Association of Agents had any part in the drafting of or the promotion of this legislation, and that his remarks before the joint legislative committee at Albany were prefaced by the statement that if in their judgment legislation was necessary, the agents had amendments to propose.

As to the amendments there were two principles suggested which in his opinion, he said, were vital to the future of the existing agency system. The first was that any discussion of the structure of commissions of agents and brokers should revolve around the relationship of commissions to the services rendered by the agent or broker. The second principle was that if there is to be conference procedure on commissions, the agents should be a part of that conference and their representations given proper consideration. Whether the proposed legislation becomes law or not, he said that these principles, if they are right, must prevail, and that in his opinion the agents must take a strong position and insist that their future be made more secure.

In a previous statement he pointed out that the adherence to the right of private contract by agents and companies is now being scrutinized carefully by both parties. Arguments had been advanced, he said, that the practical application of the right of private contract does not produce the freedom that is generally supposed, because, with strict rate regulation, before the agent seeks to exercise his right of private contract, the area in which he has the opportunity to exercise that right has already been circumscribed into a narrow space by the element in the rates for acquisition cost.

He was firmly convinced, he said, that the insurance companies were not cognizant of the fact that there is a rapidly growing feeling among many agents that perhaps the only answer is collective bargaining. He stated that the Regional National Labor Relations Board at Atlanta, Ga., had before it a petition filed by one of the members of the National Association of Life Underwriters charging that the Association is actually a collective bargaining agency for the life agents of the country and that it is not fulfilling that function properly.

He took occasion to point out that at present he is not in favor of collective bargaining as he knows it as far as the insurance industry is concerned. He did say, however, that if the right of private contract will not provide the answer to the commission problem, and if the buyers' market which we are entering produces commission wars which are adverse to the public interest, and if there is no provision made or permissive legislation enacted that will provide for conference between agents and their companies, that the insurance industry will be faced much sooner than expected with collective bargaining.

Legality Of Commission Rules

On February 24 of this year, the Attorney General of New York State, replying to a question by the Superintendent of Insurance as to the legality of the acquisition cost rules of the stock companies transacting casualty and surety business in New York State, which rules had been in existence for 26 years under the name of Acquisition Cost Conference, declared that their work of fixing commissions was in violation of the Donnelly Anti-Trust Act of the State, and the federal Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

In his reply, the Attorney General also said: "The Superintendent of Insurance has control over filed premium rates which must be adhered to, but he cannot fix or supervise commissions paid. If there is no prohibition or regulation of commission arrangements among insurers, it would mean that it lay within the power of the companies by private agreement to deny effectively any real bargaining power to the agents and brokers."

According to Mr. E. L. Sawyer, prominent insurance lawyer of New York, and counsel for the National Association of Casualty and Surety Agents and the National Association of Insurance Brokers, submission to regulation of commissions by law would be suicidal to both companies and agents. He characterized the legislation regarding commissions now before the New York State legislature as important a matter as the business has ever faced. He pointed out that since the decision of the U.S. Supreme Court in the South-Eastern Underwriters' Association case, it has been generally agreed that concerted action by the companies to fix commissions has constituted a violation of the federal anti-trust laws, for the reason that it tampers with the price structure. A year ago the New York anti-trust statute, the Donnelly Act, was amended to apply specifically to insurance, which made the anti-trust law of New York the same as the federal law for all practical purposes.

Violation Of Anti-Trust Law

In holding that the collaboration of insurance companies in fixing commissions is a violation of the New York anti-trust statute and presumably of the federal anti-trust statute, the Attorney General of New York stated that the only way in which such collaboration could be permitted would be through statutory authority granted by the New York Legislature under regulation by the state. In his opinion, such state regulation would remove conflict with the Donnelly Act and, by virtue of the McCarran Act, would remove such activities from the scope of the federal anti-trust statutes.

At present in no state, even under nearly complete regulation of rates, has the insurance department power to regulate commissions, and for the companies to submit to regulation of commissions by law it would mean, in Mr. Sawyer's view, the second step towards complete regimentation of insurance, the first step having been taken, for which the business itself was largely responsible, when the regimentation of rates was submitted to and the companies thus surrendered to government a substantial part of the right to manage their own affairs.

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Robert Lynch Stailing, Mgr. for Canada
TORONTO

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The Commercial General Insurance Company of Mexico

Notice is hereby given that the Commercial General Insurance Company of Mexico, having ceased to carry on business in Canada, will apply to the Minister of Finance for the release, on the fourth day of July, 1949, of the securities on deposit with the Minister of Finance, and that any insurance company opposing such release should file its opposition thereto with the Minister of Finance on or before the fourth day of July, 1949.

Dated at Toronto, Ontario, this 28th day of March, 1949.

(Sgd.) V. R. WILLEMSON,
Chief Agent for Canada.

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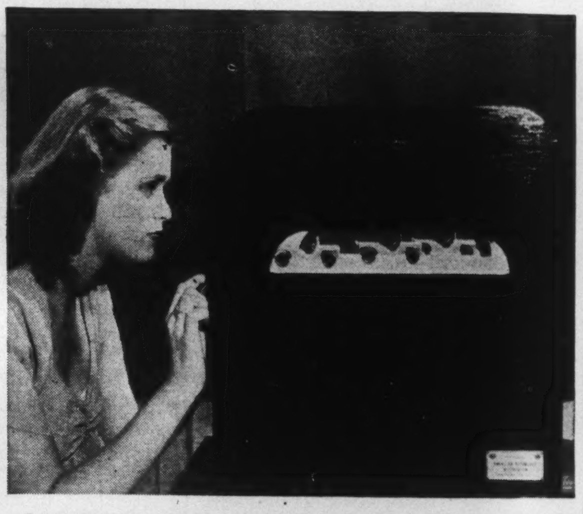
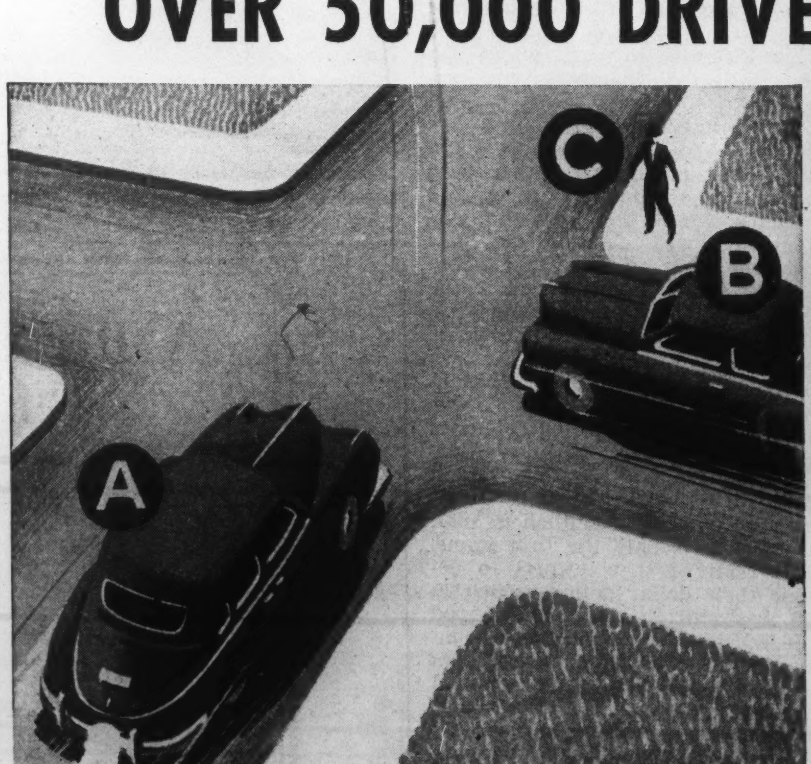
ACCIDENTS CAN BE PREVENTED! In this mobile testing unit drivers are rated for their driving ability. Tests include visual acuity . . . colour discrimination . . . distance judgment . . . foot reaction time. Over 50,000 people have already been tested.



CAN SHE PASS the car in front safely? This is a test for Distance Judgment—one of nine testing devices in the mobile testing unit. Only a small percentage of those tested have rated "A" on Distance Judgment.

OVER 50,000 DRIVERS TESTED



WHO HAS THE RIGHT of way at an intersection with no signs? Motorist A, Motorist B—or pedestrian C? Here's a question we all should know the correct answer to—every day! When more people are aware of the right way, the *safe* way to drive and walk—our streets and highways will be safer for pedestrians and motorists alike. For correct answer, see below. But the fundamental rule about Right of Way is not to insist upon your right of way if there is risk of an accident in so doing. Being in the right doesn't help when you're injured in an accident.

Answer (B)

EASY DOES IT! A driver's steadiness is measured by this device, one of the tests in mobile unit designed by John Labatt Limited. Steady nerves are important for safe driving.

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BREWERS SINCE 1832

Published by the pioneers of driver training in Canada, John Labatt Limited

Labor Consolidates Position For General Election

By JOHN L. MARSTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

The Labor party has shifted its ground slightly in the United Kingdom. It now claims that it has no intention of finishing off private enterprise as long as it remains free of monopoly. This attempt to consolidate its hold on voters of the middle and right indicates the line likely to be taken in the next general election.

London.

THE BUSINESS COMMUNITY in Britain is not quite so worried about the Labor party's program as in previous years, although the next general election is only about a year hence. It is no longer certain, as it seemed to be, virtually, for some time, that Labor will be returned to power in 1950. However, the possibility is real enough to justify very careful consideration of Labor's policy.

It may be that too much importance has been attached to the recent policy statement, "Labor Believes in Britain." The statement was intended as a basis for discussion at the party's annual conference in June, and it has yet to be formally endorsed. It is already clear that there will be strong opposition to some of its basic tenets. Nevertheless, the probability is that some such policy will be put before the electorate in 1950; and the general opinion in political circles is that Labor has a good chance of returning to power with a majority which, though much reduced, will be sufficient to put its policy into effect.

Marked Change

British Labor's policy has undergone a marked change since the party was returned to power, with a big majority, in 1945. "Let Us Face the Future," if not a revolutionary document, was much more radical than "Labor Believes in Britain." It still contained the elements of the assertions of 1918 that all the means of production, distribution and exchange should be socially owned. According to the latest statement, however, "Labor wants to continue and extend the fruitful partnership between private and public industry and the state, begun during the past few years."

The wording of this statement is itself significant. It seems to emphasize the policy, to which such government and party leaders as Herbert Morrison have adhered consistently, that business and the state are in partnership. So far at least as the party executive is concerned, there is no longer—if there ever was—any intention to change the basis of society so that private business would have no place.

It is impossible to judge how far the further proposals for nationalization are intended to content the rank and file of the party. They are not unimportant, but, with the possible exception of industrial assurance, they do not go very deep. Nationalization of water supply is hardly revolutionary. Nationalization of wholesale meat-distribution has little meaning, so long as primary supplies are handled by the Ministry of Food. The prices chargeable by the sugar-refiners are already fixed, and nationalization would not greatly change the position.

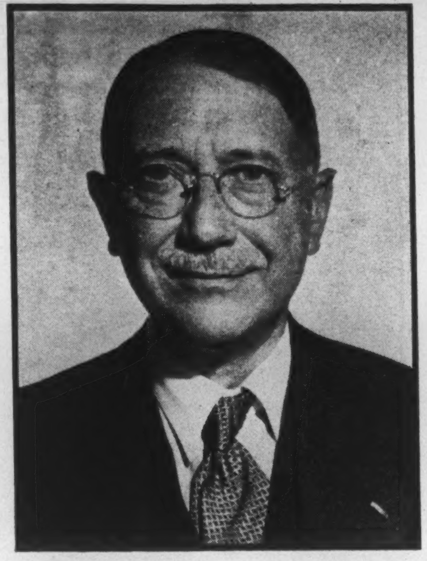
Nationalization of cement manufacture would be going nearer the bone; but this industry is closely organized, and the party's rank and file would certainly not be content to see it left in its present state. The chemical industry, comparable in some respects, has merely been warned that its activities will be watched. There is no longer any suggestion, as in the past, that joint-stock banking needs to be under public ownership. On the other hand, it is proposed to acquire all the 14 insurance companies which conduct door-to-door industrial assurance.

This proposal will undoubtedly be the most strongly resisted. The resources involved are immense, approximately $4,800 million. They include, moreover, large holdings of industrial investments and property, which the state would acquire automatically if it took over the companies.

But as long ago as 1942, when a coalition government was ruling in a very different political atmosphere, the Beveridge Report on social services advocated nationalization of industrial assurance, so it can hardly be said that this recommendation signifies a pronounced swing to the left by the labor executive.

Needless to say, the business community hopes that the Labor party will have no opportunity to implement these plans. It is, however, somewhat reassured by the clear indication from the executive that there is no longer any intention to attack the capitalist system as such. There might, of course, be further encroachments if Labor were returned not only for the next but also for the following term. But the broad principle is laid down: so long as businesses work on the traditional lines of free enterprise, and do not so associate together or individually become so powerful as to constitute a monopoly, the State will help them rather than hinder them.

Will such a policy be acceptable to the local party organizations, whose delegates will be conferring at Whitsun? Doubtless, there will be vigorous criticism. But the party executive is less concerned with defection on the left than with the possible loss of the electorate's "floating vote" to the right. Organized labor, even if disgruntled, will continue, it is argued, to support the Labor party. The middle-class voter, whose allegiance to Labor turned the scale in 1945, is much less reliable. So the party is inclined to turn right to woo him. Emphasis on a "square deal" for the consumer, rather than on fresh "experiments in socialism," indicates this trend.



HONORED by the University of Toronto on the occasion of the centennial celebrations of the Royal Canadian Institute was Professor Otto Maass of McGill University.

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Business Briefs

CONSOLIDATED THEATRES report that profit from operations of the company and its subsidiaries for 1948 amounted to $301,553 as compared to $304,086 for the previous year. Net profit for the year, after deduction of all charges, including provision for income taxes, amounted to $145,414, as compared with $131,665 in the previous year.

Total working capital as at December 31, 1948, amounted to $442,816, an increase of $20,882 during the year and mortgage indebtedness was reduced by $28,666.

•

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF Dominion Steel and Coal Corp. Limited for the year ended December 31, 1948, appears, for the first time, in consolidated form, and includes the results of operations of Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co. Ltd. and its subsidiaries, but does not include those of Dominion Coal Company Ltd., which is not a fully-owned subsidiary. On this basis, consolidated profits from operations showed a sharp increase from comparable consolidated figures for 1947 of $4,622,099, rising from $6,514,744 to a new all-time peak of $11,136,843. Miscellaneous income in 1948 amounted to $393,118 (against $784,276), bringing the total income to $11,529,961 (against $7,299,020). Depreciation was up over $500,000 at $3,088,414 (against $2,584,443); interest on funded debt, $410,843 (against $323,561); and interest on bank and other loans, $98,712 (against $163,577). Net profits before income taxes amounted to $7,931,992, up from $4,227,438 in 1947.

•

COMMERCIAL LIFE'S annual report shows an increase of 7.92 per cent in insurance policies carried over 1947 and an increase of 16.53 per cent in payments made to living Canadians and their beneficiaries. Assets grew to $4,703,918, an increase of 6.8 per cent from the previous year. Reserves for policyholders now total $3,667,533, which is 8.3 per cent higher than 1947. Premiums, annuity, and other considerations received by the company were 2.65 per cent higher at $703,292 for 1948.

•

CONSOLIDATED EARNINGS of Eastern Steel Products Ltd. for year ended November 30, 1948, after all charges including $172,000 for income taxes, are reported at $263,711, or 91½ cents a share. Profits of $326,458 for the preceding fiscal year were equal to $1.13 per share.

Balance sheet at November 30, 1948, reflects the company's expanding operations, which entailed capital expenditures of $126,377 during the year, and shows working capital of $1,830,272, comparing with $1,601,589 a year ago. In addition, refundable portion of the E.P. taxes is carried at $205,973. Current assets of $2,784,354 consist mainly of $930,028 in receivables and $1,778,181 inventories. Funded debt was reduced by $40,000 to $1,640,000 and earned surplus at November 30, 1948, after dividend payments of $172,886 or 60 cents a share totalled $1,033,877.

•

PHOTO ENGRAVERS & Electrotypers Ltd. report for 1948 an earned surplus of $517,941, an improvement of $118,224 over the previous year. Current assets of the company amount to $862,867.73, while current liabilities were $256,855.28, resulting in a current ratio of 3.36.

In September last, Process Engravers Realty Company, Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary, distributed its assets to Photo Engravers & Electrotypers Limited and was dissolved.

After all charges, and after making provision for depreciation, and income and corporation taxes, there remained a net profit of $96,846, as compared with $102,706 in the previous fiscal year. Higher provision was made for depreciation of plant and equipment in the amount of $72,813, as compared with $43,008 a year ago. The increased depreciation was due to write-offs on new equipment, and to accelerated write-offs allowed on equipment that operated two and three shifts during the year.

•

GENERAL PRODUCTS Mfg. Corporation Limited report profit for 1948 after providing for depreciation, but before allowing for government taxes, was $457,638, an increase over 1947 of $49,734. Similarly, the earnings on the common stock of the company after providing for dividends on the preferred stock increased from $2.37 to $2.97 per share.

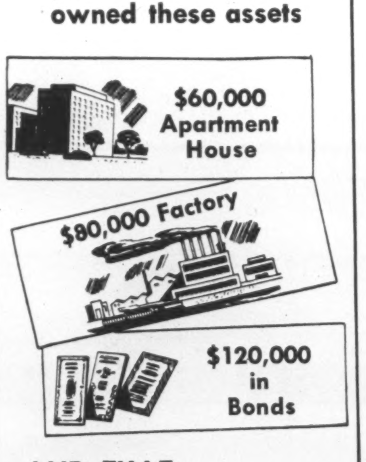
The working capital position has been strengthened and net current assets were $649,955.44 at the year-end, with a working capital ratio of 3.4 to 1. This amount represents an increase during the year, including changes in short term investments, of $43,226.53.

On a consolidated basis, each dollar received through the sale of the products of the company was disbursed as follows:

Employees' wages and salaries	27.1c
Dividends to stockholders	1.5c
Materials and services bought from others	54.1c
Taxes	6.6c
Replacing manufacturing facilities	2.1c
Investment in the business	8.6c
	$1.00

WHAT WOULD YOUR BANKER SAY—IF . . .

you told him you owned these assets



AND THAT . . .

you had no CASUALTY INSURANCE or Safety Deposit Box for your Bonds. Surely he would advise you to get protection for such valuable property.

HOW MUCH ARE YOU WORTH?

Your real worth is your ability to earn. Figure it out—multiply the number of months ahead of you to 65 years of age, by your monthly earnings. You have before you potential earnings from $60,000 to $160,000 or over, before you are too old to work.

Have you protected the fortune of your earning capacity?

Write to the Head Office of The Dominion Life giving the amount you're worth according to the above figuring—your age and number of dependents—and we'll give you advice as to how best to protect your "worth" by Life Insurance.

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MONTREAL TRAMWAYS COMPANY

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1948

Report of the President and Directors

For the Year Ended 31st December, 1948

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS:

Your Directors herewith submit their Annual Report for the year 1948 and enclose a copy of the Report of the Montreal Tramways Commission for the same year.

The Revenue and Expense Account for the year and the Surplus Account as at December 31st, 1948, are as follows:—

Revenue:			
Operating Revenue—Tramways		$18,329,281.87	
" " —Autobus and Trolleybus		6,185,619.31	
			$24,514,901.18
Expenses:			
Tramways			
Operating Expenses	$11,491,451.65		
Maintenance and Renewals	4,544,333.84		
		$16,035,785.49	
Autobus and Trolleybus			
Operating Expenses and Maintenance	$ 5,560,666.49		
Depreciation	874,553.00		
		6,435,219.49	
Taxes (other than Income Taxes)		885,805.96	
			23,356,810.94
Net Operating Revenue			$ 1,158,090.24
Other Income:			
Interest on Securities, Call Loans, etc.		$ 118,786.70	
Dividends		109,945.00	
			228,731.70
			$ 1,386,821.94
Deductions:			
Interest on Bonds		$ 1,701,708.96	
Exchange		739.83	
Interest on Bank Loans		15,571.70	
Amortization of Bond Discount and Expenses		10,942.00	
			1,728,962.49
Net Loss transferred to Surplus			$ 342,140.55

SURPLUS AS AT DECEMBER 31st, 1948

Balance at beginning of period		$ 2,277,316.58
Net Loss as per Statement above		342,140.55
		$ 1,935,176.03
Deduct:		
Transferred to Depreciation Reserve	$ 500,000.00	
Reduction in value of Properties	960.00	
Expenses of Redemption First & Refunding Mortgage 5% Bonds	273.90	
		501,233.90
Balance at end of period		$ 1,433,942.13

Financial:

As the above statements show, in 1948 expenses exceeded revenues by $342,140.55 whereas in 1947 revenues exceeded expenses by $841,457.56, a difference of $1,183,598.11. The Surplus Account, after setting up a depreciation of $500,000.00 (in each of the last four years $1,000,000.00 had been set up) shows a reduction of $843,374.45.

On November 18th, you were advised as follows regarding the sale by the Company of 176,000 shares of Provincial Transport Company: "In view of the heavy operating loss which your Company is incurring from day to day, your Directors were obliged to obtain substantial bank loans to enable the Company to meet its liabilities and to pledge as security for such loans the Company's shares of Provincial Transport Company. Subsequently, it became necessary to sell the shares and the sale was completed on November 8th at a price of $11.00 per share. The greater part of the proceeds was applied to pay off the bank loans heretofore secured by the shares, the balance being available to meet Company liabilities."

The price realized for these shares was $607.796.17 more than the amount at which they were carried on the 1947 General Balance Sheet. This amount in included in the Balance Sheet in "Other Reserves" under the heading: "Reserves (For Company's Account)".

On July 1st, 1948, the Company paid off the $700,000 of its 2¼% Serial Bonds then due.

No provision has been made in the statements for 1948 to take care of any increase in or additional wages which might result from the pending applications of the Unions, representing the Company's employees, which are referred to more fully hereinafter.

Since January 15th, 1941, no dividend has been paid on the Company's capital stock.

Board of Arbitration:

In the Annual Report for 1947 your attention was directed to the Appeals taken by the City of Montreal and other municipalities as well as the cross-appeal taken by the Company against the Montreal Tramways Commission's Order of January 30th, 1948, increasing the tariffs of fares for passengers carried by the Company and you were advised that three arbitrators had been appointed to hear and finally decide such appeals, pursuant to the Act of the Quebec Legislature sanctioned February 6th, 1948. Reference was also made to the provision contained in this Act directing the arbitrators "to make a careful study of the Montreal Tramways Company since 1911 with a view to an appropriate, fair and final settlement of this question and shall furnish the Lieutenant-Governor in Council with a report of their findings and suggestions on the subject . . ."

Hearings before the arbitrators commenced on April 27th and continued during the balance of 1948 and January and February of 1949. The arbitrators have to date held hearings on a total of fifty days, the greater part of which was taken up with the submission of evidence and the examination of witnesses by the City of Montreal. Certain other municipalities, public bodies, labour organizations and individuals also appeared and testified.

During the course of the hearings the Company was called upon to produce voluminous statements and records covering almost every phase of its operations and activities since 1918, the preparation of which has taken much time and effort on the part of the Company's officers and other personnel, as well during regular hours as during overtime and holidays.

The hearing of witnesses was concluded on January 20th, 1949, following which the City of Montreal was to file an argument in writing supporting its Appeal and the Company to reply thereto. As of the date of writing this Report, the City has not yet completed its argument.

No delay has been fixed and no forecast can presently be made as to the date of the arbitrators' decision on the matter of the raise in tariffs or the completion of their Report to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on their findings.

The Act of the Quebec Legislature under which the arbitrators are proceeding provides: "The decision of the chairman of the arbitrators in points of law and that of the arbitrators in questions of fact shall be final and without appeal."

Labour Relations:

Prior to the expiration on June 30th, 1948, of the labour agreement between the Company and the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and Other Transport Workers, the latter made application to the Quebec Labour Relations Board for certification as the bargaining agent of all employees of the Company falling within the scope of such labour agreement, and an application was also made by the Canadian Association of Autobus Chauffeurs' Union for certification as the bargaining agent for the Company's autobus chauffeurs.

On August 27th, 1948, the Quebec Labour Relations Board ordered two secret ballots to be taken among (1) the autobus chauffeurs and (2) all other employees falling within the scope of the above-mentioned labor agreement. As a result of such ballots, the Quebec Labour Relations Board, on October 7th, 1948 certified as bargaining agent to represent the autobus chauffeurs the Canadian Association of Autobus Chauffeurs' Union; and the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and Other Transport Workers to represent all other employees falling within the scope of the above-mentioned labour agreement. Following this decision, the Company discussed with the Canadian Brotherhood Union their proposals for a new agreement which had been submitted on June 30th, 1948, and subsequently discussed with the Autobus Chauffeurs' Union their proposals for a new agreement which were submitted on December 2nd, 1948. The proposals of both Unions involved important changes in the provisions of the previous labour agreement and, if granted, would increase the operating expenses of the Company by an annual sum in excess of $9,000,000. and would create a 52.9% increase in wages.

Following numerous conferences with the Canadian Brotherhood Union, various provisions of the proposed agreement with the latter were settled, but no agreement was reached on certain clauses of which the most important was that concerning wages. The dispute as to the latter was referred to the Quebec Labour Relations Board, following which a Council of Arbitration was appointed to arbitrate the dispute in accordance with the Quebec Trades Dispute Act. Hearings before the Council of Arbitration commenced on January 31st. No decision has been rendered as of the date of writing the present report and the hearings are continuing.

Following numerous conferences with the Canadian Association of Autobus Chauffeurs' Union, various provisions of the proposed agreement with this Union were settled, but no agreement was reached on certain clauses of which the most important was that concerning wages. The dispute as to the latter was referred to the Quebec Labour Relations Board for conciliation and arbitration. The first meeting with the conciliator was held February 18th, 1949, and, on February 23rd, the conciliator recommended to the Minister of Labour the appointment of a Council of Arbitration to arbitrate this dispute. As at the time of writing, such Council has not yet been appointed.

Operating:

The number of revenue passengers carried during the year was 398,271,535, a decrease of 78,238 from the previous year.

The number of miles operated by the various vehicles is as follows:

Tramways	34,753,553	
Buses	15,773,875	
Trolley Buses	808,215	
Total	51,335,643	Miles

Taxes, Snow Removal and City Rental:

Included in Operating Costs for the year are the following:

City of Montreal:	
Snow Removal, Taxes and Annual Rental	$ 1,509,657.48
Other Municipalities:	
Snow Removal and Taxes	75,488.22
Federal Government:	
Licenses	196.00
Provincial Government:	
Taxes, Gasoline, etc.	713,263.25
	$ 2,298,604.95

From January 28th, 1918 (the date of the present contract between the Company and the City of Montreal), to December 31st, 1948, the Company has paid the following amounts to the City of Montreal:

On account of Snow Removal	$ 7,076,905.67	
On account of Annual Rental	11,986,711.60	
On account of Taxes	14,193,325.99	
		$33,256,943.26
The Company has also expended for Maintenance of Street Pavement, in accordance with the provisions of the above mentioned contract, a further sum of		4,993,307.04
		$38,250,250.30

Capital Account:

The total amount expended on Capital Account during the year was $2,030,815.43.

The principal items were:

Track and Electric Construction	$ 142,384.87
Buildings: Villeray Garage, Cremazie Shop	664,490.21
40 Gas Buses	763,117.23
Trolley Bus Electric Construction (Amherst Line)	119,397.73

Extension of Routes:

Tramways:	St. Catherine Route 3-A was extended to supply all-day service on Somerled as far as Walkley Avenue. Park Avenue Route 43 was extended from Bernard to Jean Talon Street. Cars formerly operated on Amherst Street were re-routed to Rosemount Boulevard via Papineau Avenue.
Trolley Bus:	The Beaubien Trolley Bus Route was extended from 6th to 12th Avenue where a turning loop was installed.
Autobus:	A new bus route was established on Côte St. Catherine Road from Queen Mary Road and Côte des Neiges to Victoria Avenue. During demolition of track and construction of trolley bus overhead system on Amherst and Christophe Colomb Streets, temporary service was given by autobus operation.

Buildings:

Cremazie Bus Repair Shop

Since 1940, the rapidly increasing fleet of autobuses had outgrown the facilities of the Bus Repair Shop at St. Henry. It was necessary therefore, to proceed with plans for the construction of a new modern garage and foundations were laid in the Fall of 1946. Owing to the scarcity of steel, concrete, iron pipe, plumbing fixtures and other supplies, the building was only completed in July of 1948, the cost being $1,130,000.00.

The new shop is designed to maintain a fleet of 600 to 700 buses and provision has been made for its enlargement at low cost as the necessity arises. All repairs to engines, chassis, bodies, transmissions, axles, brake equipment, mechanical and electrical auxiliaries, repairs and rebuilding of batteries, tires, etc., will be carried out in this shop which is recognized as one of the best of its kind on this continent.

Your Directors wish to record their sincere appreciation of the loyal and efficient services of the officers and employees of the Company during the past year and to record their special appreciation of the services rendered by the officers and many of the staff, over and above their normal duties, in the preparation of the voluminous statements and records required in connection with the proceedings before the Board of Arbitration. Their wholehearted response to the abnormal and incessant demands, which have been made upon their time and energies, testifies to their great loyalty to the Company and their profound interest in its welfare.

Submitted on behalf of the Board of Directors.

MONTREAL, MARCH 1st, 1949. R. N. Watt, President.

General Balance Sheet

As at December 31st, 1948

ASSETS

Current Assets:			
Cash and Demand Deposits	$ 2,182,046.04		
Call Loans	4,325,000.00		
		$ 6,507,046.04	
Marketable Securities, at cost (Market Value December 31, 1948, $2,165,443.00)		2,179,671.89	
Accounts Receivable		62,056.15	
Inventories of track and overhead materials, Street Car and Autobus repair parts and supplies, etc., at cost (as determined and certified to by Officials of the Company)		1,727,490.33	
Accrued Interest Receivable		37,955.43	
			$10,514,219.84
Investments:			
Securities held for account of Guarantee Fund (Market Value December 31, 1948, $504,375.00)		$ 500,000.00	
Securities held for account of Autobus Depreciation, Financing and Other Reserves (Market Value December 31, 1948, $2,933,000.00)		2,900,000.00	
			3,400,000.00
Fixed Assets:			
Property, Plant and Equipment		$57,301,229.03	
Less Reserves:			
Maintenance and Renewals	$ 352,539.89		
Depreciation, General	11,500,000.00		
Depreciation, Autobus	1,663,820.03	13,516,359.92	
			43,784,869.11
Deferred Charges			293,556.00
Other Assets:			
Operators' Ticket Advance Account		$ 65,000.00	
Refundable portion of Dominion of Canada Excess Profits Tax		291,884.49	
			356,884.49

NOTE:

Balances payable when earned, under the Operating Contract with the City of Montreal:

(a) To The Company:	
*For Return on Capital Value	$ 2,644,523.32
For Financing Allowance	1,025,813.52
For amounts paid in the years 1937 and 1938 to the City of Montreal in virtue of Provincial Government Acts sanctioned May 20, 1937, and April 12, 1938	1,250,000.00
	$ 4,920,336.84

*Subject to a disputed disallowance by Montreal Tramways Commission of $48,787.89 as 1947 Income Tax.

(b) To The City of Montreal:	
For Rentals to December 31st, 1948	$ 4,705,982.45
Less amounts paid as referred to above	1,250,000.00
	$ 3,455,982.45
(c) To the Contingent Reserve	245,149.01

The City of Montreal, in appeals pending before the Provincial Transportation and Communications Board, has protested the allocation of earnings under the Operating Contract by the Montreal Tramways Commission. On March 15th, 1948, the City of Montreal took action against the Company in the Superior Court for $4,665,613.90 claiming that such amount is due it as arrears of rental and accrued interest, which action the Company is contesting.

$58,349,529.44

LIABILITIES, CAPITAL STOCK AND SURPLUS

Current Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable		$ 675,220.87	
Wages		589,583.70	
Provision for Income and Excess Profits Taxes, less amounts paid on account (Note A)		2,226,032.46	
Other Taxes		103,126.59	
Bond Interest		322,962.88	
Provision for Claims for Injuries and Damages		825,000.00	
Montreal Tramways Mutual Benefit Association		805,260.28	
Employees' Security Deposits		38,185.53	
First (Closed) Mortgage Bonds:			
2¼% Serial Bonds due July 1, 1949		700,000.00	
			$ 6,285,372.31
Funded Debt:			
First (Closed) Mortgage Bonds (Payable in Canadian currency)			
2¼% Serial Bonds due July 1, 1950 to 1952 inclusive	$ 2,100,000.00		
3% Bonds due January 1, 1953	11,300,000.00		
		$13,400,000.00	
General Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds due April 1, 1955			
Series "A" (Payable at holder's option in Canadian or U.S. currency or in sterling)			
5%	$ 2,765,600.00		
4½%	266,400.00		
	$ 3,032,000.00		
Series "B" (Payable in Canadian currency)			
5%	$21,084,900.00		
4½%	1,834,100.00		
	$22,919,000.00		
Bonds not yet presented for exchange			
5%	$ 93,200.00		
4½%	3,200.00		
	$ 96,400.00		
		26,047,400.00	
			39,447,400.00
Reserves (In accordance with provisions of contract):			
Reserves, including refundable portion of Dominion of Canada Excess Profits Tax			422,772.37
Reserves (For Company's Account):			
Reserve for Financing		$ 2,339,663.66	
Reserve for Redemption of Unpresented Tickets		500,000.00	
Reserve for Exchange on U.S. Dollars		209,000.00	
Other Reserves		711,378.97	
			3,760,042.63
Capital Stock:			
70,000 shares of $100.00 par value			7,000,000.00
Surplus			1,433,942.13
			$58,349,529.44

NOTE A. This provision is subject to final determination by the taxation authorities of the Company's income tax and excess profits tax liability for the year 1942 and subsequent years.

Signed on behalf of the Directors:
J. A. SAVOIE
JAS. WILSON
Directors.

Certified Correct:
A. A. BOIRE,
Chief Accountant.

Verified in accordance with our Report of this date.
SHARPE, MILNE & CO., C.A.
Auditors.

Montreal, March 1st, 1949.